

# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School



# Keeping Help on the Farm

**Some provocative ideas about farm labour appear in this article, which is condensed from a talk given by Arthur McNamara. As Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada, Mr. McNamara has been trying to keep farmers supplied with labour; so his ideas should be worth considering.**

**W**E do not want to keep all of our rural youth, or even the new entrants from elsewhere, in agriculture. But is it not uneconomic, as well as a definite handicap to agriculture, to keep pumping in inexperienced workers, while skilled and enterprising workers are leaving? And if working conditions on farms are so unattractive that the farmers' sons leave, how can we expect the paid worker to stay with the work?

There are two broad ways in which experienced workers might be kept on the farm. The first way, which we do not wish to see, is to diminish the attractions of employment elsewhere. The second, and more desirable way to keep youth on the farm is to make farm employment more attractive. At the present time, when farm wage rates are about three times what they were in 1940, it is not so much a difference in wage rates that makes urban industry more attractive than agriculture to many people. It is rather the other conditions which often prevail in agriculture — the lack of adequate housing, long hours of work, seasonality of employment and the absence of social security measures such as unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

Some of these conditions can only be properly met by action on the part of the farmer himself, but there is also a considerable field in which governments will have to co-operate. It is my conviction that there should be workmen's compensation available to farm workers just the same as in other industry. When a man is hurt on a farm what a relief there would be to the farmer and to everyone if it were known that the injured would have adequate care. Then too, I do not know of any insurmountable reason why farm workers should not have the protection of unemployment insurance.

I advocate unemployment insurance for farm workers because one of the most difficult problems demanding some solution is that of the seasonality of employment on farms.

During most of the last decade, a large proportion of the seasonal farm workers have been able to find off-season jobs, in logging or elsewhere. But, this may become more difficult in the future. Our government agencies — provincial and federal — might usefully increase their efforts

to mitigate this problem. Many farmers, in those districts where it would be practical, would find, if they examined the problem, that employing labour on a year-round basis would increase the efficiency of their farming as well as the welfare of their labour.

Our experience during recent years indicates that the major reason workers leave agriculture is the difference in hours of work between agriculture and other industries.

There are special conditions in agriculture, which demand considerable flexibility in determining the daily working hours, especially at the harvest and other busy seasons. But I think the time has arrived when we must give serious consideration to steps that might be taken to help meet this problem to the betterment of all concerned.

The housing provided farm labour is another major source of discontent. On this point, there may be scope for government action; but in the main the improvement of housing depends on the farmer concerned.

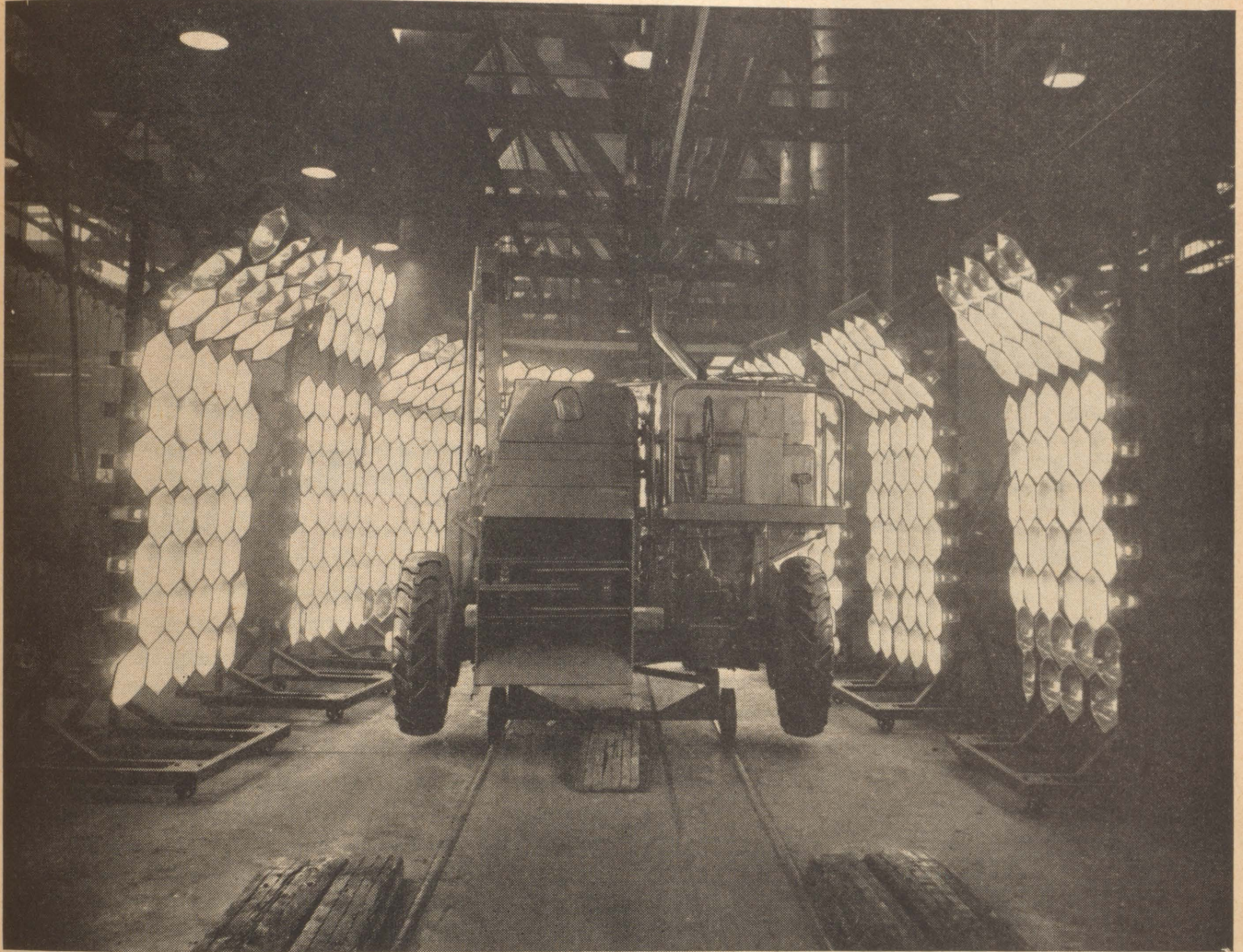
There are several things which the government, rather than the individual employer, might do for farm labour. One field of action is the extension to agriculture of social security benefits, already available to workers in other industries, such as workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance. Canadian agriculture is more difficult to deal with in these respects than that in most other countries, but the problem has been attacked with some success in several countries.



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## Can We Raise Enough Food?

WE ARE living in one of those periods in which world opinion becomes concerned about the possibility of population outrunning food supply. In such times some fear that population growth will lead inevitably to lower standards of consumption, and ultimately to the stabilization of population because nearly everyone in the world will be reduced to a subsistence level of food intake. They see the critical ratio between world population and world food resources as becoming increasingly unfavorable.

The major circumstances underlying the present concern about this issue are: (1) The destruction of war focused our attention on the losses of productive resources: (2) The fact of war encouraged us to look beyond our borders, and thus to gain a world perspective: (3) In winning the war there was an advantage in building up the morale of the people in occupied countries, and to achieve this end the Allies made promises that as soon as victory came something would be done to raise the consumption levels of the two-thirds of the world population which typically never has enough food. Post-war reconsideration of these promises raised the question: What could be done? (4) The serious approach to soil conservation in the United States led by Henry A. Wallace focused world attention on the soil destruction which had been wrought in that country by a mere hundred years of farming.

The nature of this problem, as it directly affects the present generation, was assessed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. That body in its study found that, assuming in 1960 a world population 25% higher than that of 1935, the following increases in world food production would be required to provide all the world's population with a 2600 calory food intake level (Canada is now at 3,250 calories) and to permit a

An age-old problem still confronts us: Can food supplies keep up with increasing world population? An economist suggests some things that might be done to improve the world's chances of avoiding starvation.

by David L. MacFarlane

very modest improvement in the quality of the diet: Cereals 21%; sugar 12; fats and oils 34; pulses (peas, beans, etc.) 80; fruits and vegetables 163; meat 46; milk 100%.

Accomplishing these targets would require meeting two major problems: (1) securing the increases indicated, and (2) securing a distribution of food which would more nearly equalize intake in various parts of the world.

These targets were not established for the purpose of defining the nature of FAO's job, but rather to show how tremendous would be the task of freeing the world from hunger. There is now very little support for the proposal that FAO be given the responsibility of aggressively working toward achieving the above targets. While FAO is in general dedicated to contribute toward meeting those goals, it is clearly the policy of the major members of FAO that most of the work in this direction be the responsibility of the individual countries involved. FAO has been channelled into little more than an agency to encourage the governments of these countries, and to provide a statistical and informational clearing house which will help them proceed with their problems. Thus this United Nations agency is destined to follow the course so strongly criticized by its first Director-General, John Boyd Orr, who insisted that FAO should provide bread and not pamphlets.

### Rejected Food Board Idea

The two attempts by FAO to cut out for itself a function more significant than turning out statistics and crop reports indicate very clearly that the major nations which are members of FAO intend that its functions be very severely limited. The United States, United Kingdom and Canada led in a rejection of Orr's World Food Board proposals in 1946 on the grounds that they were ill-conceived. This judgment was correct. They joined again in



*It's a fact*

That 836 Bushels  
of Potatoes Per Acre  
Have Been Produced on  
an Ontario Farm . . .

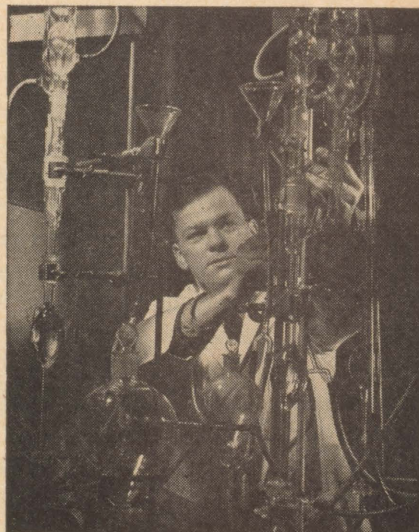
Last year, an Ontario grower produced 836 bushels of potatoes per acre . . . more than 5 times the average yield in the Province . . . by taking advantage of available scientific knowledge of seed selection, soil management, fertilizer use, insect and disease control. This grower has demonstrated how agricultural research has widened the opportunity for greater production per acre.



*It's a fact*

That Imperial Oil Research  
has helped to Increase Pro-  
duction per Man-hour.

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*Farm Division*



the fall of 1949 in rejecting the FAO proposal for an International Commodity Clearing House.

This proposal was thrown out largely on the grounds that such a scheme would represent a considerable drain on treasuries of major contributing countries. The three governments felt very strongly that, if they were to make substantial contributions to stabilizing the world market for some farm products, the funds should be under their individual control and not voted to an international agency. This view is consistent with the idea that food—which is always so important a weapon in war must now be considered an important weapon in the Cold War. It means also that some major ideals upon which FAO was founded are, for practical purposes, lost.

There are two general approaches to shedding light on the question involved in the prospect that population will outrun food supply. The first is in terms of assessing the agricultural resources of the world. Preliminary appraisals indicate that there are sufficient land resources not only to meet the targets for 1960 but for a world population considerably in excess of that assumed for 1960. However, this categorical answer must be limited in two ways: (1) that considerably increased world food production could be brought forth only at higher costs, and (2) that it would likely be necessary for some countries to lower the quality of their diet, by using less meat, milk, and eggs, and more cereals and potatoes. Perhaps the most dangerous aspect of changing diets in this way is that the necessary shifts in production would accentuate already serious soil destruction. The arts and sciences of agriculture would have to be greatly improved to permit such shifts from resulting in serious soil losses.

#### A Favourable Shift

The second general approach to the question of the prospect of population outrunning food supply resources lies in recognition of how far this process has already gone. Forty percent of the population of the world lives in countries or areas where food supply is increasing at a rate faster than population growth. The other sixty percent of the inhabitants of the earth live in areas where this is not true. On the encouraging side of this very grim picture is the tendency for a favorable shift in this ratio. Some experts believe that within a generation half the people of the world will live in areas where food supply is expanding more quickly than population.

This line of reasoning provides a most satisfactory guide to the activity which might be taken by FAO or by individual countries in aiding the "so-called" backward countries. It would seem reasonable that what aid is given should be provided strictly within the context of increasing the proportion of world people not subject to Malthusian conditions. This raises what is in international discussions a very delicate point—it implies population control as one means of improving the critical ratio. The FAO Secretariat is, on instruction, scrupulously careful to avoid

having any views on the question of population control. However, spokesmen for some countries, particularly the United States, have indicated that their country would not make grants or gifts toward improving the nutrition of countries which have inadequate standards, unless their aid is used constructively. They point out, and one must agree, that, if food gifts or grants were translated very largely into additional population, we would not be taking a particularly constructive approach to solving the really important problem, increasing the proportion of world population which lives in areas where food supply increases more quickly than population.

In all these discussions it is easy to over-emphasize the accomplishments of mechanical and biological progress in agriculture. While these have accounted for tremendous increases in the standards of living in the western world for the past 100 years, the developments have essentially been labor-saving and to only a small extent land-saving. Land-saving technological developments — those which would really give a spurt to improving the population-land resource ratio—are still in the future. The scientists best qualified to speak on this subject are not particularly optimistic about developing means of feeding people from materials of non-agricultural origin.

## Grasshopper Control

by F. O. Morrison

During the last couple of years grasshopper numbers have been well above the average in many parts of Quebec and some areas have suffered appreciable crop and garden damage.

What are the prospects of 1950? In general one would expect the grasshopper population to be reduced somewhat by the parasites. Nevertheless a fairly large number of eggs will be resting in the soil. These occur in pods of 20 to 80 eggs just below the surface in sod and cropped fields.

Where the land has been fall ploughed to a depth of six inches most of them will have been destroyed. But there remain those in the fence-rows, along roadsides, in pastures, etc. Early in May young hoppers, very small wingless editions of their parents, will appear in these areas. Their size makes them inconspicuous, but it is in this stage that control is most easily effected and most profitable in terms of damage prevented. Look out for these "babies" and take action if they are numerous.

Grasshopper outbreaks can be brought under control by baits or poison sprays. Baits are most effective where the soil is bare or nearly so and succulent food scarce. Sprays are useless under those conditions. Baits are less useful where green food is available. Then sprays should be used.



Baiting is best done early in the morning of a bright, warm day. The material is largely wasted if applied on cool, cloudy days or in the afternoon. To prepare a bait take 25 lbs. of wheat bran—or half bran, half sawdust—and about 2½ gallons of water, enough to make a damp, but not wet, bran mash. Thoroughly mix into this mash one of the following poisons:

- 1 lb. sodium fluosilicate;
- or ½ lb. toxaphene;
- or ¼ lb. chlordan;
- or 1 oz. gamma benzene hexachloride.

The last three are somewhat less dangerous to animals than sodium fluosilicate, but they are still poisonous. Spread baits thinly and evenly, using not more than 20 lbs. per acre.

Spraying may be done with an orchard sprayer or more simply with a low pressure weed sprayer. It is best done in the evening or early morning. When the grasshoppers are small ½ lb. chlordan or 1 lb. toxaphene, when they are larger ¾ lb. chlordan or 1½ lbs. toxaphene should be used per acre. These amounts refer to the undiluted chemical. Thus a 25% wettable powder contains only 25% of the chemical and should be applied at four times the above rates. The amount of water to use per acre depends on your spraying equipment. Use the smallest possible amount that can be distributed evenly over an acre.

Chlordane and toxaphene, though not as poisonous to stock or man as sodium fluosilicate, are dangerous if eaten in quantity. It is unlikely that enough residue would remain on sprayed plants after three weeks to cause any direct harm. However, small amounts may be secreted in the milk of cows or stored in fat tissue so that milk cows in production and stock soon to be slaughtered should not be fed on sprayed foliage even after three weeks.

### As Others See Us

A Cherokee Indian won the first prize offered by the Farmer-Stockman for the reader who wrote the best comment on two pictures, one of a dilapidated deserted house and the other a washed-out field. This is what he said:

"Both pictures show white man crazy. Make big tepee. Plow hill. Water wash; wind blow soil. Grass gone, land gone, door gone, window gone; whole place gone to Hell. Buck gone. Squaw too. Papoose gone. No pig, no corn, no cow, no hay, no pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make tepee, make moccasin. Indian no make terrace, no build dam. All time eat. No hunt job, not hitchhike, no ask relief. No shoot pig. Great spirit make grass. Indian no waste anything. Indian no work. White man heap loco."—*Alberta Wheat Pool Budget*

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New foundation or breeding livestock?  
A farm electric system?  
Fences, drainage or other developments?  
New farm or home buildings?  
Additions or improvements to existing buildings?*

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**YOUR SHOES**

**THIS MORNING?**



# For More Wins at Fairs

by A. R. Ness

It isn't chance that wins top prizes; it's weeks of planning and preparation, to make an animal look its very best when it comes before the judge. And such work does more than win prizes — it creates a new understanding of livestock, and a greater interest in farming.

A BREEDER who intends to exhibit livestock usually starts his preparations for the show some months in advance. During this time he studies his animals and visualizes just how each will fit into its class in the show. He will get a lot of pleasure out of the whole enterprise, if he makes this business of showing his stock a real study.

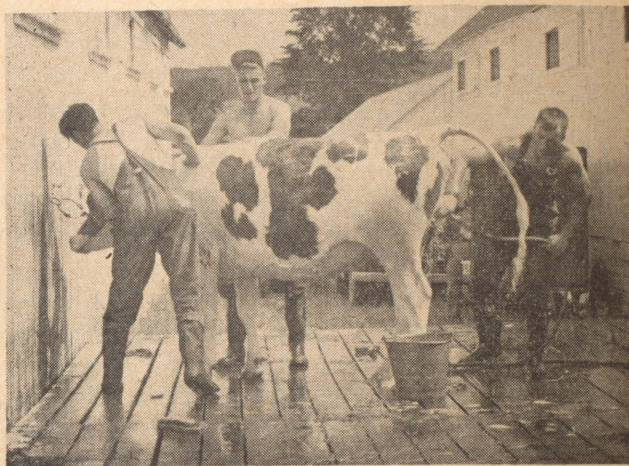
It must be realised at the outset that animals receive their places in the ring on the basis of how good they are and how well they present their qualities to the judge. If an animal looks well and acts well when it is shown, the judge will be better able to observe and appraise its natural good qualities. Of course, training an animal to look and act well, and conditioning it for show day, will not change its real worth. However, these important items of preparation make it easier for the judge to quickly and properly appraise the natural conformation and general good qualities of the animal.

Three requirements for winning in the show ring are: selecting animals of good type, fitting them properly and training them thoroughly. Success in the show ring depends to a great extent upon one's ability to pick the right type of animal. No amount of feeding and fitting an animal of poor type will produce a winner, with reasonable competition. The exhibitor should be a good judge of livestock because judging and selecting require the same standards and qualifications.

When the best type animal for each class has been selected, the exhibitor is faced with preparing the animals for the show. It is not possible to take an animal, particularly a yearling or two-year old right out of the pasture, where it has had complete freedom for some months, and expect it to lead well and show its qualities to the best advantage. In fact, when this is done, the animal's evident displeasure at being haltered, its awkward movements and long discoloured hair, are very likely to make it appear much poorer than it really is. This kind of presentation certainly does not help one to reach the top of the class.

There is no mystery about fitting an animal for the show. Actually it is only a matter of correct timing, constant handling and proper feeding. In the case of mature animals, timing may require one or more years of calculating in advance. Cows in milk show to best advantage comparatively fresh, while cows appear to the best advantage heavy in calf, with the udder well up to size.

With younger animals—calves and yearlings for instance—age within the class age limits may be important because size usually has an advantage in a close decision. Dairy animals need not and should not be fat, especially



Preparations go on until the last minute.

in the younger classes. But bloom and thrifty condition shown by their skin, hair and general well-being, are very important. The timing in getting a good finish is a skill best obtained by practice.

Good pasture with plenty of shade, water and salt during the summer is best for animals in preparation for the fall show. This is especially true for dry cows, yearlings and two-year olds. On good pasture these animals will grow, thrive and develop the fullness of body that is so much desired. But they should be taken off pasture and put in the barn some weeks before show time. The number of weeks necessary for stable fitting will depend on two things, (1) the condition of the animals and (2) the amount of handling and leading required to have them show properly in the ring.

During the first couple of days in the barn, feed the animals good quality hay, and gradually get them accustomed to the kind of feed to be used at show time. The main thing is to supply plenty of bulky feed, in order to maintain that fullness of body. A darkened, cool barn is an advantage as the cattle will eat better and the flies will not bother them. If the weather is hot let the animals feed and rest during the day and give them their exercise in the evenings.

Teach them to walk and pose properly by means of a number of short lessons in the cool of the evening. After a few evenings the animals will learn to like the handling, and will begin to walk as directed, show themselves and pose with evident enjoyment.

Show animals are usually blanketed when in the barn. It helps to keep them clean, it tends to shed out the old hair and to make the hair lie close to the body. The skin



becomes mellower and the hair is restored to its normal colour. A light flannelette blanket next to the animal, with a single thickness of burlap on top, makes a good fitting blanket. Most show-men use such home-made fitting blankets at home, to save their show blankets from soil and wear.

Wash the animal thoroughly, using a lather of milk and soft soap, probably twice during the fitting period. The first wash should really be given before blanketing. Give as much rubbing and grooming as possible, as this will add to the condition of skin and hair.

Clipping is one of the most important items of preparation. It is seldom necessary to clip the entire animal. But clipping the head, ears, neck and tail bone gives the animal a smart, clean-cut appearance; and trimming the hair along the back will set out its straightness and strength of topline and hindquarter.

After being stabled a few days, following a summer on pasture, the animals will be keen to get out for some exercise. The evening lessons on the halter will provide this exercise and at the same time teach the animal what it is expected to do.

Before an animal can be shown well it must be taught what it should do. Obedience is the first requirement of a properly trained animal. It must be taught to stand squarely on its feet and legs, and to pose with its head well raised when it is standing.

Considerable time and patience are required to obtain these results. Certainly this schooling should all be done well before show day. The animal will then understand the actions of the showman, do what it is instructed to do and appear at its best when being presented to the judge.

### How Farmers Get Hurt

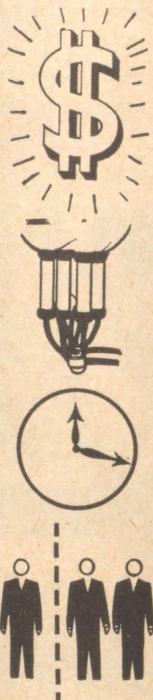
Life on a farm has its dangerous moments, particularly for men, who annually suffer 30,000 out of an estimated 37,200 non-fatal accidents on Canadian farms, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report says that farm life is safest in Quebec.

Open trap-doors and inadequately protected stairs gave rise to the most frequent injuries and strangely enough these injuries from falls were more of a hazard to young and old persons than to those in the intermediate age groups.

Persons from 20 to 40 years of age, however, suffered injury almost as frequently from cutting and piercing tools, or from crushing while handling agricultural machinery.

Miscellaneous accidents totalled 10,000 and a frequent cause was injury from horses, either by kicking or run-away teams. Also included under this heading were back-firing tractors and other engines, automobile accidents, and poisonous gas.

Fields and woodlots accounted for nearly 60 percent of the accidents, and barns and outbuildings were the next most common place of accidents, followed by injuries sustained in the farm house.

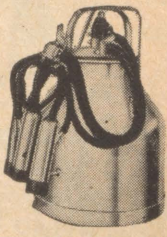


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**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**



**"JOE BEAVER"**

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

**"That farmer looks intelligent—yet, because of overcutting and woodland grazing, his timberland is understocked."**

Many farms in Canada have a long-term asset in the woodlot a paying addition to the farm which does not require a great deal of care. Most of the care it does need can be given when cutting fuel or logs.

Most farm woodlots need what is called an improvement cutting in which comparatively useless species or malformed and dying trees are removed to make way for the growth of better species and more thrifty trees.

The wood from this improvement cutting is usually neither large nor merchantable as logs; but on the local market it can generally be sold to advantage, if it is not all required for fuel.

The woodlot should be made to produce both high quality and low value products. Yellow birch, maple, pine and spruce, when grown to maturity, will yield high quality logs for which there is a ready market. If the farmer needs lumber, he can have the sawing done at low cost.

The tops of both mature hardwood and softwood trees will yield a large amount of fuelwood which should be harvested when the logs are cut. At this time, any young or small trees broken or injured in felling the mature timber should also be cut.

Stand improvement of the farm woodlot at the time of harvesting is a logical step in woodlot management. This need not be done all at once. When felling each mature tree, the stand for a good distance around should be culled to remove useless members of the stand. In time the whole woodlot will be in proper condition to encourage the greatest growth.

### Five Times the Tractors

The number of tractors in use in the United Kingdom reached a quarter of a million in 1948, compared with 55,000 in 1939 — an increase of nearly five times in nine years. It is expected the number will rise to over 300,000 by 1952.

The use of combine harvesters is expected to double by that target year. In 1939, about 6,500 combines were in use.

### High Fertilizer Value

A ton of well-preserved manure contains plant food equal to 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash.

Soil conservation doesn't mean that a farmer should do something for nothing. The practice of soil conservation is simply a sound business proposition, paying good returns over a long-term period. It is good business to protect an investment and that is what every farmer does when he takes steps to prevent soil wastage on his own farm.

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# Pasture Yields Almost Doubled

The problem of increasing the productivity of pasture land in livestock areas has been extensively studied by the Division of Illustration Stations, says Ross Cairns. Since 1926 this Division of the Department of Agriculture has conducted pasture fertilizer studies on widely scattered station farms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Four hundred and eighteen yield records have been obtained from a standardized formula study in which there is a comparison of the relative value of 1,000 lb. per acre application of 0-12-0 and 0-12-6 every three years, and 0-12-6 every three years plus 100 lb. ammonium sulphate annually in stimulating pasture growth.

On the average of all yields recorded, phosphorous when used alone (0-12-0) has been the most effective nutrient, giving a yield increase of 3.03 tons of green herbage per acre over the 5.55 tons obtained on the unfertilized check areas. When potash was added (0-12-6) the yield increase was 0.57 tons per acre. The addition of 100 lb. of ammonium sulphate annually as a supplement to the 0-12-6 has further increased the yield by 0.96 tons of green herbage per acre.

The effect of these various treatments on the per cent clover, grasses and weeds is also recorded. The highest per cent clover was found on the areas treated with 0-12-6, where it makes up 41 percent of the herbage produced. On the unfertilized area clover contributed only 23 percent of the herbage.

In addition to the fertilizer formula comparisons, plots have been included for a study of the effect of annual applications in comparison with the application of fertilizer every three years. One plot received 333.3 lb. 0-12-6 plus 100 lb. ammonium sulphate annually, while another received 1,000 lb. 2-12-6 annually, and still another

received 1,000 lb. 0-12-6 every three years plus 100 lb. ammonium sulphate annually.

The plot which received the minerals every three years with nitrogen yearly has yielded 10.11 tons per acre on the average of 418 tests. The one treated with the light application annually yielded only 9.62 tons; and that which received the heavy annual application produced 11.15 tons per acre.

There has been general yield response to the application of fertilizer elements to permanent pasture's wards. The largest and most widespread yield increase has been obtained from superphosphate, while the highest percent clover has been recorded on those areas treated with a 0-12-6 formula.

## Whitewash Mixtures

Hardly a week passes but someone writes to the N.S. Department of Agriculture and Marketing for a good recipe for whitewash. In case there are others who would also like to have some information on the subject, here are several reliable recipes for good whitewash which Angus Banting, Director, Agriculture Engineering Services, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, says will brighten up the interior of farm buildings and help in disinfecting the premises:

1. Dissolve 50 lb. lime in 8 gals. boiling water. Add 6 gals. hot water in which 10 lbs. alum and 1 lb. salt have been dissolved. Add a can of lye to every 25 gals. of mixture. Also add 1 lb. cement to every 3 gals. and stir thoroughly. A qt. of creosote disinfectant may be used instead of lye, but lye is preferable if the colour is to be kept white.

2. Put 1 bushel lump lime into a large clean tub. Slake with boiling water, covering it to keep in the steam. Strain through a fine sieve. Add 1 lb. alum and 2 lb. common salt already dissolved in hot water and 3 lb. commercial sulphate of zinc.

3. Slake  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel lump lime with boiling water in a barrel. Strain and add  $\frac{1}{4}$  peck salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. glue, both dissolved in warm water and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. flour made into a thin paste with boiling water. Apply while hot.

4. A rain-proof whitewash: Slake 62 lb. quicklime in 10 gals. hot water. Add 2 lbs. salt and 1 lb. zinc sulphate which have been dissolved in 2 gals. water. Two gals. skim milk are also added to this mixture.

No one has given a simple explanation of how 2, 4-D kills a plant or why it kills some plants and not others. It is known that its herbicidal action is most pronounced when applied on fast growing plants. Other remarkable characteristics of this chemical which means death to so many plants, are that it is not poisonous to animals, it is not corrosive to metals and it is not inflammable.



Shorthorns on the farm of Cyprus Eaton at Deep Cave, N.S.



## Head Off Diseases of Potatoes

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is very applicable in the matter of treating seed potatoes. Careful attention before planting prevents introduction of organisms into the soil for such diseases as scab, black leg and black scurf or rhizoctonia. Fieldmen of the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, are stressing need for care in this matter.

If the soil is already infested with scab organisms, they point out, then attention should be given to other factors such as crop rotation, organic matter content and cultural practices.

Seed potatoes should be treated before they are cut and if possible before they have started to sprout. Treatment destroys the sprouts and thus retards growth.

A convenient method for treatment is to place one or more barrels on a sloping elevated platform. Solution used for treatment can be drained off from the bottom of one barrel and placed in another before the potatoes are removed.

There are several solutions for treatment of potatoes for seed, but in all cases it is important that all bags and crates to be used for treated potatoes should be soaked in formalin, one pint to 30 gallons of water, for two hours. Unless disinfected in some other way, this is very essential.

The acid corrosive sublimate treatment is recommended for common scab, powdery scab, black leg and black scurf. Six ounces of the corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in a quart of commercial hydrochloric acid. To this should be added 25 gallons of water. The solution becomes weaker with use. Soak the first ten lots of potatoes for ten minutes and the next lot 15 minutes. Then renew the solution. The potatoes should be immersed unbagged and spread out to dry immediately after treatment.

Caution is required for the acid will destroy bags and clothing and will cause burning if it comes in contact with the skin. Potatoes should not, if they are treated, be used, under any circumstances, for food for either man or beast. Only wooden barrels should be used as the solution will destroy metal. Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) is a deadly poison.

Cold formaldehyde or formalin treatment is recommended for control of common scab and black leg. Formalin does not affect metal. One pint or 20 fluid ounces of formalin should be added to 25 gallons of water. Leave potatoes in the solution for two hours. It does not weaken with continued use.

## Good Seed Is Essential

A good starting point for crop quality improvement is to sow pure seed of those varieties that have proved suitable for the areas where the crop is to be grown.

The grower who purchases Registered or Certified seed is getting the highest grade of seed obtainable in Canada. Registered seed contains less than one major off-type plant

per 10,000 plants, while certified seed may only have one off-type plant in every 1,000 plants.

These high grade seeds are sold only in sealed containers with official tags bearing the grade and variety name. This is the purchaser's guarantee that the seed he has obtained comes up to the stringent standards for grades

## Transplanting Tips

One of the gardener's time-consuming jobs in the spring is that of transplanting. Instead of doing all this work at the same time the work may be spread over a few weeks, depending on the growth of plants under cool soil conditions and their reaction to frost.

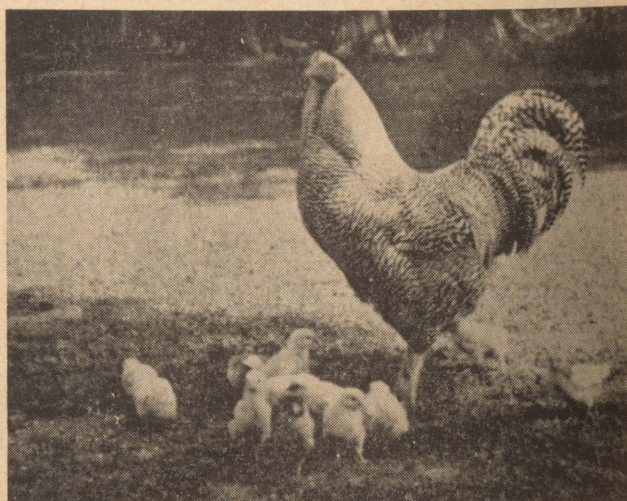
Young onions, if hardened off before setting out, will stand ten degrees of frost of short duration and can ordinarily be transplanted when leaves appear on common deciduous trees or during the third to fourth week of May.

Well grown, hardened cabbage plants will withstand light frost and can be transplanted at the end of May. Early varieties should give heads for home use before the middle of July. An exception is Savoy cabbage which will stand up to 15 degrees of frost after transplanting.

Cauliflowers are more tender than cabbages and the formation of heads appears to be retarded if the plants have to endure one or two degrees of frost. In most years it is better to wait until June before setting out cauliflowers.

Celery will not stand repeated light frosts without bolting or starting to go to seed. Consequently the end of the first week in June is the suggested date for transplanting celery where late spring frosts are prevalent.

With tomatoes, egg plants and peppers the danger of frosts must be passed before transplanting outside. A chance can be taken by setting out a few earlier than usual, but most of these plants should not be set out until after the tenth of June.



This capon, on the farm of O. H. Trainer, Franklin Centre, Que., took over the job of rearing a brood of chicks.





## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec  
Department of Agriculture*

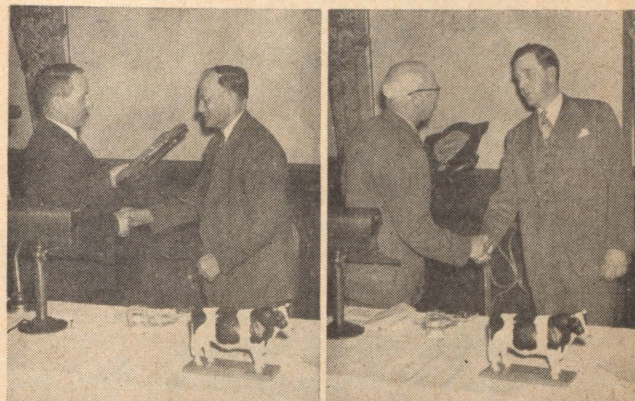
### Holstein Men Report Progress

**I**N his capacity of President of the Quebec Holstein Breeders' Society, E. E. Richmond presided over an overflow annual meeting of the Society last month in Montreal. Almost 400 delegates crowded into the Spanish Room at the Queen's Hotel for the business sessions and took up every available table at the traditional dinner.

The president reminded the delegates that they were members of the largest dairy breeders' association in the British Empire, noting that the National Society has a membership of 11,234; that revenues in 1949 amounted to \$235,412, and that Holstein breeders during the year had registered 58,292 head and had sold 48,982. By January 1st, 1950, 122,584 Holstein cows had completed at least one official record.

He emphasized that the breeders themselves are the best propagandists, and pointed out the importance of the work that each could do in boosting their breed. Another point he brought out was that in most cases city people have little understanding of farm costs, and every effort must be made to explain some of the difficulties and problems that face farm folk in these days. He urged that all farm organizations co-operate in pressing for adequate floor prices for agricultural products of all kinds.

Reports on purely provincial activities for the year under review were presented by Hermas Lajoie, jovial secretary of the Society for 13 of its 15 years of existence. Mr. Lajoie, still getting around with some difficulty following his serious automobile accident last fall, presented some illuminating figures to demonstrate the growth of



Wm. Bousquet and W. A. Hodge received Master Breeder shields for outstanding work with Holsteins.

the Quebec branch since its organization in 1934. These are best given in tabular form, where they show clearly that real progress has been made.

|                                               | 1934    | 1949     |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Registrations .....                           | 3,339   | 7,158    |
| Transfers .....                               | 2,457   | 5,338    |
| New members .....                             | 71      | 199      |
| Active membership .....                       | 725     | 1,469    |
| Funds contributed .....                       | \$9,135 | \$27,410 |
| Grant from parent society .....               | \$1,400 | \$8,368  |
| Grant from Department of<br>Agriculture ..... | —       | \$4,589  |
| Budget for the year .....                     | \$1,400 | \$17,185 |

He pointed out that whereas the past ten years had been a period of unparalleled prosperity for dairy farmers, the turning point had come, and more difficult times were in sight bringing with them threats of overproduction of agricultural products. He felt, however, that farmers could meet the changing conditions, provided they could reduce their production costs by more efficient operations. His "fourteen points", the principal articles of the programme that agronomes have been preaching for years, he gave as follows: Better drainage; liming; better conservation of farm manure; better use of fertilizers; better seeds; better hay; better pasture; rigid selection of dairy cows; better bulls; improvements in herd management and sanitary conditions; better feeding programmes; use of official or provincial R.O.P.; raising only the best heifer calves; co-operative buying and selling.

Turning to the achievements of the past year, he had a word of commendation for the exhibitions. Animals were well shown, and the five major shows, at Quebec, Lachute, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke,



Some personalities in the Holstein world, snapped at the annual meeting. Left to right: Abbe Godin, Clarence Goodhue, C. L. Clemons, E. E. Richmond, W. A. Hodge, W. L. Carr, Hermas Lajoie, Hon. Ant. Elie and Brother Firmin, president for 1950.



were subsidized to the extent of \$977. Another \$353 went to three Black and White shows at Victoriaville, St. Bruno and Shawville, at which 942 head were exhibited by 133 breeders. Grants were made to young farmers' clubs and a special grant was made to the Ormstown Fair to help their junior work. Another special grant went to the junior breeders in the Bois Francs district for their special day at Victoriaville. A grant of \$100 was made for junior work at Sherbrooke, in connection with the Provincial Contest.

The two selective registration inspectors, J. R. Proulx, and W. L. Carr, were busy during the year and made 648 calls on 568 breeders. 2,272 females and 318 bulls were graded, and 111 herds were inspected for the first time.

The sixteen local clubs were congratulated on their work during the year; his report gave the activities of each club in detail. The usual financial assistance had been made to each of these clubs, to a total of \$574.50.

#### **Master Breeders Acclaimed**

At the banquet, 15 Longtime Production Certificates were presented to breeders, owners of cows which have produced over 100,000 pounds of milk. These were Clarence Goodhue, Lucien Blanchette, Leon Sedillot, Brown Corporation, Maison St. Joseph, W. Bousquet, Armand Ducharme, H. L. Guilbert, Ernest Croteau, J. A. Rheault, Stan. Panneton, Macdonald College, St. Charles Farm, E. Chevette, and Aurele Houle.

Master Breeder's shields were presented to W. A. Hodge, Ville St. Laurent, and to Wm. Bousquet of La Presentation. Mr. Bousquet, the forty-third breeder to

receive this award, is the first French Canadian to be so honoured.

The chief speaker at the meetings was Mr. Rene Pare, President of the Artisans Canadiens-Français, and of the Conseil Supérieur de la Coopération, who spoke eloquently on the value of life insurance, and described how life insurance companies carry on their operations and how they calculate their risks.

Among other speakers, Pierre Labrecque of the Department of Agriculture added his plea for lower production costs. He mentioned also the subject of artificial insemination, and held that little would be gained by a rapid multiplication of services in this line of endeavour. Such an important and valuable policy must be administered and operated with the utmost degree of efficiency, and those in charge were proceeding carefully to build up a really sound organization.

Among the resolutions brought to the meeting, was one asking that the manufacture and sale of margarine be prohibited in Canada; this was addressed to the Federal authorities. The Provincial Government was asked for a 3 cent subsidy on cheese, and a request was made to the directors of Quebec Fair to set up livestock classes to conform with the Toronto prize list. Additional prize money for livestock classes was also requested.

President for the coming year will be Brother Firmin of Ste. Foy, with V. Smiley, Shawville, vice-president. Other members of the executive will be H. L. Guilbert, E. E. Richmond, W. A. Hodge, H. Clellan, Father Godin, and Hon. Antonio Elie. Hermas Lajoie, naturally continues as secretary-fieldman.

**The attendance at this year's meeting taxed the accommodations at the Queen's.**



### **Junior Clubs Are Popular Here**

J. P. Fleury, well-known District Fieldman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Montreal, has provided an interesting analysis of dairy calf club work in the Province of Quebec in 1949. The report indicates that 3,851 junior dairymen were enrolled in 170 local clubs. Of this membership 3,151, or 81.8%, completed their project. The average enrolment per club was 22.6 and the average age of this particular group of club members was 15.1.

Of special interest is the fact that of the 6,009 animals exhibited by these juniors at various achievements days,

3,151 were calves, 1,468 yearlings, 811 two-year olds and 579 in the herd classes. The practice of exhibiting the club calves as yearlings, two-year-olds and herd classes is not new in the province of Quebec. According to Mr. Fleury, this procedure is not only popular with the club members and sponsoring organizations, but, of perhaps greater importance, it has resulted in the establishment of many outstanding dairy herds throughout the province of Quebec.



# Quebec Seed Board Recommendations for 1950

## HAY AND PASTURE CROPS

### RED CLOVER:

**Dollard:** An early variety which is hardy, high yielding and disease resistant and which will produce two cuts per season. It has been selected from material grown at Macdonald College since 1911 and is well adapted to local conditions. Limited supply.

**Ottawa:** An early variety which is hardy, a good yielder, hair-stemmed, dark seeded, disease resistant and produces two cuts per season. It was developed by selection methods at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Limited supply.

### ALFALFA:

1st Choice: Registered Grimm.

2nd Choice: Certified Grimm or Certified Ontario Variegated.

### MILLET:

a) For grain crop2

Crown: Early maturing, good yield.

Siberian: Medium maturing, very good yield.

Empire: Late maturing, very good yield where the growing season is long enough.

b) For hay and pasture crops:

Japonaise: Very leafy, very late maturing, very good yield.

Empire: Very leafy, late maturing, very good yield.

## MIXTURE FOR HAY AND PASTURE

### Mixture "A"

| Components                           | Rate per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Timothy .....                        | 50 lbs.           |
| Medium Red Clover (double cut) ..... | 20 lbs.           |
| Alsike Clover .....                  | 5 lbs.            |
| Alfalfa .....                        | 25 lbs.           |
| Total .....                          | 100 lbs.          |

### Mixture "B"

| Components                           | Rate per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Timothy .....                        | 55 lbs.           |
| Medium Red Clover (double cut) ..... | 30 lbs.           |
| Alsike Clover .....                  | 15 lbs.           |
| Total .....                          | 100 lbs.          |

(In addition 5% Ladino clover if desired.)

### Mixture "C"

| Components                           | Rate per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Timothy .....                        | 50 lbs.           |
| Medium Red Clover (double cut) ..... | 20 lbs.           |
| Alsike Clover .....                  | 15 lbs.           |
| Kentucky Blue .....                  | 15 lbs.           |
| Total .....                          | 100 lbs.          |

### Mixture "D"

| Components                           | Rate per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Timothy .....                        | 48 lbs.           |
| Medium Red Clover (double cut) ..... | 15 lbs.           |
| Alsike Clover .....                  | 8 lbs.            |
| Alfalfa .....                        | 16 lbs.           |
| Kentucky Blue .....                  | 13 lbs.           |
| Total .....                          | 100 lbs.          |

### Mixture "E"

| Components                           | Rate per acre |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Timothy .....                        | 8 lbs.        |
| Medium Red Clover (double cut) ..... | 4 lbs.        |
| Ladino Clover .....                  | 2 lbs.        |
| Per acre .....                       | 10 lbs.       |

### Mixture "F"

| Components          | Rate per acre |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Timothy .....       | 8 lbs.        |
| Ladino Clover ..... | 2 lbs.        |
| Per acre .....      | 10 lbs.       |

### Mixture "G"

| Components        | Rate per acre |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Timothy .....     | 4 lbs.        |
| Brome Grass ..... | 10 lbs.       |
| Alfalfa .....     | 6 lbs.        |
| Per acre .....    | 20 lbs.       |

### Mixture "H"

| Components              | Rate per acre |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Timothy .....           | 4 lbs.        |
| Reed Canary Grass ..... | 6 lbs.        |
| Alsike Clover .....     | 3 lbs.        |
| Ladino Clover .....     | 1 lb.         |
| Per acre .....          | 14 lbs.       |

## CHOICE OF MIXTURES IN RELATION TO SOILS

1.—**Mixture A and D:** For well drained soils with a reaction slightly acid to neutral (pH. 6.5 to 7.1 or slightly alkaline pH. 7.2 to 8), deep, medium fertility, susceptible to suffer from drought as most of the clay loams of the Montreal and Ottawa Valley regions.

Uses of Mixture A:

a) In a short rotation (3 to 4 years) including or not including pasture. Rate of seeding 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.

b) For short term pasture. Rate of seeding 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent.

N.B.—As alfalfa is included in this mixture, inoculation at home is highly recommended with proper alfalfa inoculant.

Uses of Mixture D:

a) In a five year and longer rotation, including 2 or 3 years of pasture. Rate of seeding, 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.

b) For seeding of long term pasture. Rate of seeding 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.

c) Not recommended for hay crop.

N.B.—See foot note "Use of mixture "A".

2.—**Mixture B and C:** For not well-drained, inclined to be acid (pH. 6 to 6.5), shallow, and for one reason or another not suitable for Alfalfa. It is to be noted that those not well-drained soils could be occasionally highly affected by drought, etc., and, for this reason, are not suitable for Ladino clover.

Uses of Mixture B:

a) In a short rotation including or not including one year of pasture. Rate of seeding, 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.

b) For short term pasture, 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent.

c) For the first Ladino trial, when there is reason to suspect that the mixtures E and F will not do well, add 5% of Ladino to mixture B or  $\frac{3}{4}$  to one pound per acre.

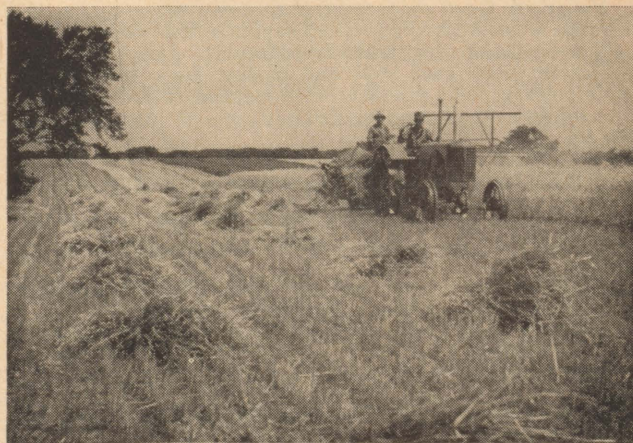
Uses of Mixture C:

a) For long term rotation, including two or three years of pasture. Rate of seeding: 16 lbs. per acre or 13 lbs. per arpent.

b) For seeding of long term pasture: Rate of seeding, 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent.

N.B.—The proportion of alsike clover could be increased when mixtures B and C should be prepared at home.

3.—**Mixtures E and F:** For fertile soils, too wet to be perfectly suitable for alfalfa.



Good crops start with good seed.



The two mixtures have been successfully tried, in many sections of the province, but not always comparatively. There are reasons to believe that mixture F requires a cooler and better soil than mixture E.

#### Uses of Mixtures E and F:

- For seeding of short term pasture.
- As a source of first quality green grasses for silage.
- Very good source of hay, which will be more difficult to cure as the percentage of Ladino increases in the hay.

N.B.—These mixtures will give better results when used on soils remaining cooler during all the growing season. They are specially recommended for short term pastures, or for meadows when the first cutting is to be put in the silo and the aftermath to be pastured.

- Mixture G: Brome grass is a long-lived species that is highly productive in association with alfalfa. In addition it is more drought resistant and when used as a hay crop it remains palatable longer than timothy. Where alfalfa can be maintained, the yielding potential of this mixture warrants some consideration. Although this mixture requires further study, present observations would justify its use under certain conditions.

This mixture has given good results in the warmer regions of the province: Ottawa Valley, Montreal Plain.

### GRAIN CROPS

#### Uses of mixture G:

- On fields that are too dry to be included either in the pasture rotation or in the regular farm rotation. It is recommended that such seedings be left down as long as alfalfa contributes an important part of the yield.
  - As a limited acreage in the pasture or farm rotation to increase the flexibility and aid in safeguarding the forage program in the event other mixtures should fail.
  - The mixture can be used either for hay or for pasture (seeding rate of 20 lbs. per acre or 16 lbs. per arpent).
- Mixture H: This mixture, as the preceding one, is new and has not been extensively studied. It may eventually prove to be of wide adaptation, but because of our scanty knowledge it is advisable to limit recommendations to a few specific conditions where at present the mixture is known to be useful.

#### Uses of Mixture H:

- As a substitute to the other hay and pasture mixtures, in sections of fields within the pasture rotation or the regular farm rotation which are too wet for other hay or pasture mixtures.
- For low, very ill-drained soils or those subject to flooding at certain periods of the year, and where other crops do very poorly.

N.B.—The mixtures A, B, C and D are sold as such by the regular trade but the mixtures E, F, G and H, are not yet on the market and have to be prepared at home.

### OATS:

#### Early Maturing:

- Ajax: Good yield, good straw, some resistance to stem rust.  
 Cartier: Very good quality, good yield.  
 Mabel: Very good quality, good yield, resistant to leaf rust.

#### Medium Maturing (4 to 7 days later than early group):

- Beaver: Good yield, some resistance to crown rust and moderate resistance to stem rust.  
 Erban: Good quality, good yield, some resistance to leaf rust.  
 Vanguard: Good yield, resistant to stem rust.

#### Medium to late Maturing (8 to 12 days later than early group):

- Banner: Good yield, generally adapted.  
 Roxton: Very good yield and quality. Some resistance to stem rust, and definitely more resistant to leaf rust than other varieties recommended.

### BARLEY:

#### Rough-Awned Varieties:

- O.A.C. 21: Six-rowed, early, good yield, generally adapted and especially recommended for malting.  
 Pontiac: Six-rowed, about two days later than O.A.C. 21, good yield, good straw and generally adapted.

#### Smooth-Awned Varieties:

- Byng: Six-rowed, early excellent yield. (Not recommended on very rich soil where the crop is apt to lodge.)  
 Montcalm: Six-rowed, early, very good yield. Recommended for malting.  
 Velvet: Six-rowed, early and good yield.

### WHEAT:

Coronation II: Bearded, white-chaff late maturing, good for breadmaking, resistant to stem rust.

Garnet: Beardless, very early maturing, and good for bread-making.

### BUCKWHEAT:

- Japanese: Smooth hull, large seed with vigorous growth.  
 Rough-Hull: Very small seed, rough hull, suitable for feeding purpose only.  
 Silverhull: Smooth hull, small seed.

### FIELD PEAS:

- Arthur: Medium maturity, medium size, short straw, suitable for grain and for soup.  
 Chancellor: Early, small size, medium length of straw suitable for grain, for O.P.V. mixture, and for soup.

### FALL RYE:

Horton: Should be sown between the first and the tenth of September for grain crop. Could also be used as a green manure or spring pasture.

### FIELD BEANS:

- Improved Yellow Eye: Early, very large seed, with yellow eye. Suitable for table use where there is no objection to the yellow eye.  
 Corvette: Early, white, large seed, suitable for table use.  
 Michelite: Later, white, small seed, suitable for table use.  
 Robust: Later, small seed, good yield, suitable for table use.

### FIBRE FLAX:

- Liral Dominion: A new variety developed in Northern Ireland which has given particularly fine results in Canada. The variety is tall and of a particularly vigorous habit.  
 Stormont Cirrus: Rather late, very long and strong straw, very good yield of fibre and a fair yield of seed. The quality and strength of straw place this variety among the best.  
 Stormont Gossamer: Late long straw, rather weak. Good yield of fibre and very good yield of seed. The fibre is of good quality and this variety ranks with Cirrus as one of the best.

### GRAIN MIXTURES

Under some conditions it may be desirable to grow mixtures of grain. When this is done, it is important that the varieties used should ripen at the same time. They should be chosen from those that are recommended for the different districts.

#### EARLY MIXTURES:

|                                                 | Rate per acre |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Cartier or Mabel .....                          | 50 lbs.       |
| Any varieties of barley on the recommended list | 50 lbs.       |

#### MEDIUM MATURING MIXTURES:

|                                               |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Erban or Vanguard .....                       | 50 lbs. |
| Any variety of barley on the recommended list | 50 lbs. |

#### MEDIUM TO LATE MATURING MIXTURES:

The later varieties of oats Banner and Roxton may be mixed with any of the recommended barley varieties at the same rates as above, but as all of these ripen ahead of the oats there is a likelihood of considerable loss.

As the Seeds Act does not provide for seed grain mixtures, those recommended cannot be purchased. It is therefore necessary each year, to make up the mixture at home by using the proper varieties, proportions and rates.

### CORN CROPS

#### ENSILAGE VARIETIES

##### OPEN POLLINATED:

- Salzers (North Dakota): An eight-row, white flint, early maturing.  
 Golden Glow: A fourteen to sixteen-row yellow dent, medium maturing.  
 Silver King (Wis. No. 7): A fourteen to sixteen-row white dent, medium to late-maturing.

##### HYBRIDS:

###### Varietal Hybrid:

Algonquin: This is a varietal hybrid. The seed sold is a light yellow colour but the crop grown produces ears with a mixture of yellow and white kernels. The variety is very early maturing.

###### Double Cross Hybrids:

Can. 240: This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is very early maturing.

Can. 531: This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is early maturing.



*Can. 606*: This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is medium maturing.

*De Kalb 240*: This is a double-cross hybrid yellow dent variety, giving ears 14-16 rows, medium maturing, some tillering leafy.

*Pioneer 355*: This is a double-cross hybrid yellow dent variety, giving ears 14-16 rows, medium maturing — slight tillering leafy.

### ROOT CROPS

#### SWEDES:

*Acadia*: A globe-type with purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

*Ditmar's Bronze-Top*: A flat-globe to globe-type with green to bronze skin colour. Selected by Mr. R. V. Ditmars of Deep Brook, N.S.

*Laurentian*: Globe to slightly longer than globe-type with clear purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

*Wilhelmsburger*: Globe-type, with green skin colour. Introduced from Europe. Recommended as possessing resistance to club-root.

#### MANGELS:

*Frontenac*: Intermediate, of orange-yellow colour. High in yield and medium in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

*Giant White Sugar*: Half-long, white, rather low in dry matter. Bred and introduced by Ralph Moore, Norwich, Ont.

*Prince*: Half-long, white, low in dry matter, high gross yield. Selected by R. Moase, Annam, P.E.I.

*Tip-Top*: A short intermediate, of orange-yellow colour, high in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

#### CARROTS:

*Giant White Belgian*: Very long type, slim, grows one-third out of ground.

*White intermediate*: Intermediate, grows entirely underground.

#### POTATOES:

*Irish Cobbler*: White, good quality, especially suitable for an early crop.

*Green Mountain*: White, good quality, suitable for main crop on light soils.

## New Tomato Variety For Quebec

The Department's plant breeding station at Ste. Foy has introduced a new variety of tomato, particularly adapted to use in the northern parts of the province, but equally valuable anywhere an early crop of good quality is required.

The new variety, now known as "Quebec 13" is a selection from "Quebec 5" which was introduced in 1946 from the same station, and overcomes to a considerable extent the lack of size which has been noted in Quebec 5, particularly under dry conditions. The new variety gives medium-size fruits, of an attractive red colour, on mediumly small vines. Fresh quality is said to be excellent. The variety is about three days later in ripening than Quebec 5, but is earlier than varieties such as John Baer and Bonny Best, which have been the choice of Quebec growers until the appearance of Quebec 5.

Seed of the new variety has been distributed to seed growers in the province, and a list of those from whom seed may be bought will be sent by the Department of Agriculture on request. No seed will be supplied directly by the Department.

## Flax Prospects for 1950

Mr. J. G. Morazain of the Co-operative Federee has the following to say about the fibre flax picture for 1950.

In view of the considerable stocks of fibre flax and tow still remaining on hand from the 1948 and 1949 crops, flax growers are wondering about the prospects for 1950, whether or not they should plant flax, and if they should, how much. This review of market prospects for 1950 is given to help them make up their minds.

Some large orders for fibre flax and for tow have come in since the beginning of the year, and it looks as though stocks now in storage will all be used up by the first of September, 1950. It would appear that demand will continue at the same level, or may even increase, during the coming year. Therefore, since the orders just received will clear out the surplus of two crops, it would seem safe to say that flax production could safely be increased in 1950 to the total of the two years 1948 and 1949, that is to say, we could use from 10,000 to 15,000 acres this year.

It is to the advantage of flax growers, of course, to increase their production, for if our flax mills can operate at full capacity, their operating costs will be lower. Then, too, labour is becoming more plentiful and less costly, and this also will help to bring costs down.

On the other side of the picture, it must be remembered that the buyer now has more than one source of supply; and therefore we must make sure that we can offer a high quality product. And our unfortunate habit of selling seed from a crop that has been dew-retted has lost us markets for flax seed. To regain these lost markets, we must come back to threshing before the crop is retted, as was the practice before the war. This not only gives the best yields of seed, but also considerably increases the quality of the fibre.

The Plessisville flax plant, which spins linen thread from tow, belongs to the flax growers of Quebec, and already has built up an enviable reputation for the quality of its products on the American market. A number of large orders have been received and filled, and the future of this mill is promising.

The flax growers of this province can control the future of this branch of agriculture, and their success depends to a very large extent on the amount of support they give to their local flax co-operatives, and to all others who are working for the continued success of flax growing in this province. Some of the things that have been accomplished for this industry in the past 12 years include the establishment of a flax school; flax co-operatives; a central selling organization, providing for orderly marketing of the crop; a spinning plant, owned by the growers. This is a long cry from the situation in 1914-18, when production was controlled entirely by individual operators, who got out of flax at the first signs of stormy weather ahead. Our present set-up is a good indication of success for the future.



## **\$100,000 Loss for Brome Farmers?**

A huge loss, possibly \$100,000 a year, has been suffered by Brome county farmers through failures of new-seeded grass and clover, says L. D. McClintock, Brome county agronomer stationed at Knowlton, and member of the Sutton Junction Farm Forum. This estimate, he points out, covers only the cost of the seed, and does not include the additional loss arising from the failure of the crop.

Mr. McClintock believes that the trouble may have arisen from the preparation of a fine, deep seed bed with the springtooth harrow, which left the ground so soft and mellow that in a dry season the topsoil tended to dry out too fast, and to remain dry. There may have been no link between what moisture fell on the surface, and that in the subsoil, so that the plants could get only what moisture fell on the surface.

Mr. McClintock has suggested a way of tackling this problem, on which he would like to have comments from farmers. He suggests using the disc harrow, set so that it won't go more than three inches deep, to prepare the soil for seeding. Then, after seeding, he would firm the land down with a packer or a roller weighted down heavily with sacks of earth, packing it until there is a good, solid contact between the subsoil and the surface soil.

But he cautions that this is just a suggestion, not a proven cure. And he suggests that farmers try it out on only part of their land. This would enable them to check its effectiveness against the other system.

## **Fitting the Hen to the Market**

Quebec housewives have certain very definite preferences in poultry products, and the Quebec Poultry Industry Committee has some suggestions to farmers that will help them to produce what is wanted.

The Montreal market takes 4 million pounds of turkey and 32 million pounds of other poultry meat a year. About 14 million pounds of poultry meat come in from other provinces and elsewhere, leaving some 18 million pounds to be supplied from Quebec farms.

Investigations by the Committee have revealed that the market will need 800,000 pounds of broilers (2½ pounds); 1,800,000 pounds of fryers (2½ to 4 pounds); 3,150,000 pounds of medium and large roasters. It will also take 1,800,000 pounds of fowl less than 4 pounds, 4,500,000 pounds of 4 to 5 pounds fowl and 2,700,000 pounds 5 pounds and over.

In 1949, from 20 to 35% of young stock offered on the Montreal market graded "A"; this proportion should be at least 80% in 1950. Fowl in 1949 graded 55% "A"; it also should be brought up to at least 80%.

The Committee concludes, from its investigations, that a general improvement in poultry stock in Quebec should be brought about, to raise the average of carcasses grading "A" to 80%. It is evident that the market demands fowl

weighing 5 pounds and over, and although fowl can be found on the market at weights from 3 to 4 pounds, these should not be marketed. Similarly, the most popular weight for turkeys is from 14 to 16 pounds.

A campaign will soon be launched, directed toward specialized producers with flocks of from 3,000 to 5,000 birds, and to farmers with farm flocks of from 300 to 500 birds, to try to bring these desirable changes about.

## **New Fruit Division Chief**

Mr. Theodore Proulx has been named to the post of chief, in the Fruit Division in the Horticulture Service of the Department of Agriculture.

A graduate of the Institut Agricole d'Oka, Mr. Proulx has been in the employ of the Department since his graduation in 1934, specializing in fruit growing, and has served a term as Secretary of the Quebec Pomological Society. He replaces Mr. Paul Omer Roy, who has resigned.

Mr. Proulx's headquarters will be in the Department of Agriculture offices at 152 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal.

## **Name Top Judges For Lachute Fair**

At a recent meeting of directors of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society the following were named as judges for the coming June Lachute Fair:

Heavy horses, Andrew Crawford, OAC, Guelph.

Light horses, E. S. Mason, Malone, NY; and saddle and jumping horses, T. G. Mayburry, Hull.

Ayrshire cattle, Robert Seitz, Waukesha, Wisc; Holstein cattle, Durno Innes, Woodstock; Dual Purpose Shorthorns, Prof. G. Raithby, Guelph.

Beef cattle, Prof. G. Raithby, Guelph; Jerseys and Canadians, Durno Innes, Woodstock; swine, Donald Stewart, Osgoode; sheep, James Graham, Ottawa; poultry and rabbits, Maurice Wallace, Iroquois.

## **Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Organize**

The Secretary of the province has authorized the formation of a society, under the name of "The Quebec Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Association". The aim of this professional and technical group, organized under the Professional Syndicate Act, is to study, defend and look after the development of the economic, social and moral interests of its members. It will exercise its activities in all flue-cured tobacco centers of the province.

The following officers have been chosen for the organization period: Messrs J. Henri Champagne, president. Jules Auger, vice-president. Ovila Desrosiers, Mathias As-selin, Francis H. Jones, Etienne Harnois, Roméo Godbout, P. E. Savignac and Raymond Dagenais, directors.



## Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

When Labour and the Farmer got together in Farm Forum we found the broadcast and the dialogue in F.F. News rather disappointingly pro-Labour. The Farmer in the dialogue more or less accepted Labour's figures as reliable while Labour called the Farmer's "hard to prove" or refused to believe them at all. The farmer's figures for percentage of labour cost in goods was quite moderate compared to some we have seen. Labour's estimate of the labour charge in a combine was so fantastically under-estimated that there should be no danger of anyone believing it. Far be it from me to defend the Dealers mark-up but we should remember that a lot even of that goes to labour.

As for the statement that wages were also frozen during the war, the fact that they were not was the monkeywrench which wrecked the whole price-fixing machine. In addition to having large sums spent in consumers' food subsidies to keep the cost of living down. Labour got a chance at a cost-of-living bonus. Demands for this eventually did raise the cost of living and the bonus was absorbed into the wage scale to make it permanent. But the price of butter to the consumer was kept so low by subsidies that a terrific howl went up when they went off and butter began to approach the price at which it should have sold right along. When the government allowed the price of feed to take its spectacular jump several years ago, the skids were laid for the butter shortage which helped to bring margarine on us just as the shortage was about to become a surplus. If, as he now claims, Mr. Gardiner knew all the time that we should lose our export market, then he knew that the butter shortage was of very short duration and that margarine we should have with us always. Though farmers were foolish to try to maintain a law forbidding margarine in the country as that does sound un-democratic. The democratic way is to allow it entry but to make the terms so difficult that it will not come as is done with the British goods we would like to trade our farm produce for.

# HOW TO REAR PULLETS ON THE RANGE

As soon as winter weather disappears, pullets can again be raised on the open range. Below are tested range-rearing management steps which, if followed, will result in a profitable flock:

- 1 Chicks can be put on the range when they are about seven to eight weeks of age. When they near six weeks of age, separate the pullets from the cockerels and gradually change their feed from Miracle Chick Starter to Miracle Growing Mash.
- 2 Give them scratch grain—early in the day, and before they roost. Keep water fountains filled with fresh, clean water and either sprinkle medium size grit on top of their mash, or put it in separate hoppers.
- 3 It is very necessary to provide "Range Shelters", a common size being 10 feet by 12 feet for 100 birds. Keep these shelters at least 250 feet apart and move them at least once every four weeks.
- 4 It is most important to see that there is plenty of shade for the pullets during the hottest parts of the day. Where there is no natural shade such as bushes and trees, a crop of sunflowers, planted in rows, will provide excellent shade.
- 5 Range Shelters should be equipped with nests so that pullets will be used to these and not lay eggs on the floor when they are put in the laying house.
- 6 Range-rearing also calls for good pasture conditions. Even when the soil has been properly prepared and the right grasses well-established, a definite program of mowing and renewal is necessary to achieve best results and to guard against disease and parasite infestation.
- 7 Pullets should be left on the range until 15% to 20% are laying. They should be graded before being housed, and the earliest maturing ones put into a separate pen. Some feed hoppers and water containers should be set on the floor at first, as range bred birds are not used to flying up to raised hoppers and fountains.
- 8 When pullets reach 20% production, it is time to put them on Miracle Laying Mash—making the changeover a gradual one. Miracle Laying Mash will give layers everything they need to make eggs and still keep up their own strength.

**"MIRACLE"**  
**GROWING MASH**





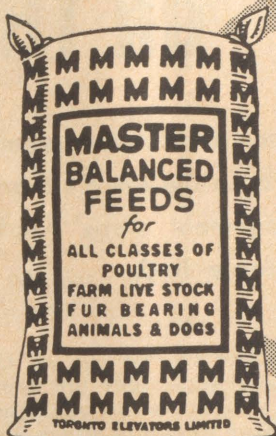
Here it is the sixteenth of March and not as much like maple sugar weather as it was in February. But we are glad to have some cold weather now to balance the extremely mild winter in the hope that it will keep the growing season from being unseasonably cold. Last year we were sawing wood when we should have been starting in the sugar-bush and we determined to do better this year. And we did for the wood has been sawed for nearly a month now. Better yet, when the wood was sawed we had also finished our year's quota of pulpwood and logs for repair lumber. After getting our seed grain cleaned we started in to oil and repair the harness. It turned out to be quite a job as one set was twenty-nine years old. However, I finally got them all stitched and the last one is ready to go back together. To-day we started to wash buckets, a cold day for the job as it was ten below this morning. Still it takes a long time to get them washed and everything ready and it is too bad if the sap is running all the time you are doing it. Sap flows only when conditions are right and if you don't get it then you just don't get it. At that more farm jobs are that way than most of us realize. If we don't plant our crops in time we get less. If we don't harvest them in time we have lost part of the value and sometimes even added to the labour.

Those farmers, if there actually were any, who carried out their threats not to seed down any hayland last year because the seed was so high-priced, are certainly out of luck for prices are even worse this year. While it doesn't seem possible that they would be as bad next year, I wouldn't dare to postpone any seeding that should be done. Hay is pretty high as well and you can't grow hay without a regular seeding programme to keep it renewed. Still if one limes and fertilizes and buys seed for a big acreage only to have the weatherman make it a failure, it is quite a loss. Eventually, possibly soon, enough people will start to save seed so that it will have to come down. Already there is a lot

of clover seed threshed around here. One fellow saved a small piece of timothy as well and got four hundred pounds of seed from about an acre. He found that it yields much better than clover and is highly profitable at present prices.

Do you like to weed strawberries? If you don't or if you can't keep ahead of the weeds, you're a goose if you don't use geese for the job. Down in the United States several growers have found that the geese will eat any kind of weed, even quack grass, and not touch a strawberry leaf. One man had sixteen geese on three acres of berries and they did a better job than \$500 worth of manual labour the year before. So if you like strawberries, better learn to like geese too but don't put them in the currant patch if you like currants.

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## Care of Farm Machinery

Care and attention given to farm machinery will prove profitable. Though new machinery is easier to get than during the war, many items are still scarce. In view of this and the present high prices for new machinery, it is necessary that the greatest number of useful working hours and the highest degree of efficiency should be obtained from each piece of equipment says B. F. Tinney, Dominion Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

First and foremost the care and maintenance of equipment is the need for a suitable building where machines may be protected from the weather. No piece of equipment can be kept in good condition if permitted to remain out of doors during all kinds of weather. Such a building need not be elaborate but it should be tight and dry.

Actual care and maintenance should begin immediately a new machine is put into operation. See that all parts are properly lined up and properly adjusted. Chain drives in particular require correct adjustment and frequent attention, or the chain may ride up on the sprocket wheel and be ruined.

Bearings also should be properly tightened—not too tight or they will over heat, not too loose or they will permit the entrance of dirt, or will pound themselves to pieces.

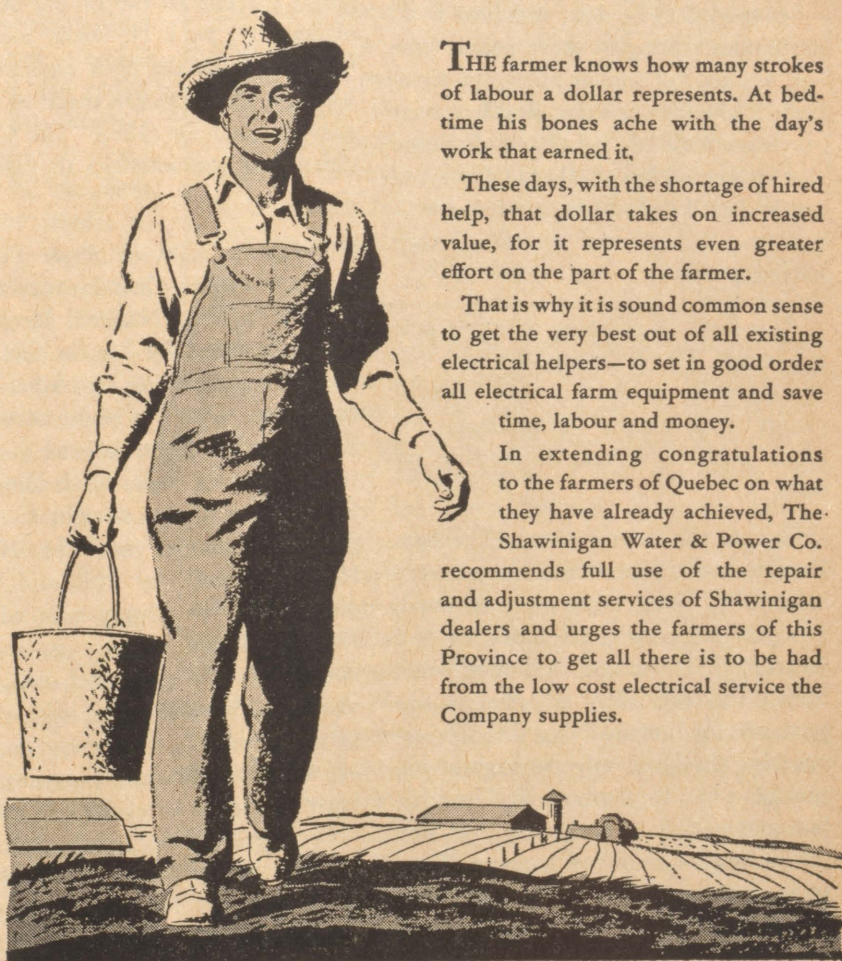
Lubrication is an essential part of every day care and should never be neglected. Good oil and grease cost money, but it is still cheaper than replacement parts, and will add years to the useful life of a machine. Incidentally, check new machines to see that all oil holes have been properly drilled and are free from paint. In used machinery clean sand and dirt from the oil holes and grease cups, so that lubricant may reach the bearings clean and in the proper amount.

During the operating season make note of all items that require attention during the annual overhaul and order replacement parts early. Some replacement parts are still exceedingly difficult to procure.

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# "SALADA" TEA

## A FARMER KNOWS THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR



THE farmer knows how many strokes of labour a dollar represents. At bedtime his bones ache with the day's work that earned it.

These days, with the shortage of hired help, that dollar takes on increased value, for it represents even greater effort on the part of the farmer.

That is why it is sound common sense to get the very best out of all existing electrical helpers—to set in good order all electrical farm equipment and save time, labour and money.

In extending congratulations to the farmers of Quebec on what they have already achieved, The Shawinigan Water & Power Co. recommends full use of the repair and adjustment services of Shawinigan dealers and urges the farmers of this Province to get all there is to be had from the low cost electrical service the Company supplies.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

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# Plan for Health

by Elizabeth Loosley

A provincial farm organization is having its annual meeting. A competent looking woman is addressing the thirty or so people, giving the report of her local co-operative health unit. From the faces of her listeners, it is obvious that the story is exciting. Here was a community service, real and tangible, created by the farm people through their own study and effort. The idea wasn't any longer just a theory in a book. It was alive and working.

The whole co-operative philosophy is based on this kind of "education". In order to create a service which they wanted, this group was willing to put the thought and effort into finding out what needed to be done and how to do it. Besides talking to other people who had worked out similar plans, the members of this co-operative health service executive read, thought, and discussed the subject of health thoroughly—and are prepared to continue studying, witness the "educational secretary" they have appointed!

This kind of planning is rather new to Canada. Great Britain, has been following very much the same sort of "study and action" programme for years, with some very interesting results.

One is the now famous "Peckham Experiment" in London. It began very informally, very modestly. A small group of lay people, all under 30, had what might be called "a hunch" that health and the factor of primary importance for human living. Like everyone else, they had only the vaguest notion of what they meant by "health", but sensed that its secret lay with the infant and its early development. They were convinced that it mattered that parents should be free from sickness before the child was conceived and carried, certain that the parents should want the child, and that they should be able and eager to rear it.

## Set Up Health Centre

From this first simple idea, this small group of eager scientists finally developed the Peckham Health Centre in South London, a co-operative health club for the improvement of family living. It is an experiment combining a health service with a community centre, in which staff and members share administrative responsibility equally. The staff exists "to be used by the members as a means of reaching and sustaining their own maximum capacity for health."

The history of this unique experiment is told in "The Peckham Experiment; a Study of the Living Structure of Society", by I. H. Pearse and L. H. Crocker. Since the book has been published, a film has been made of the experiment, simply called "The Centre", illustrating the activities that go on in it.

Different again in scope from the Peckham Health Centre experiment, is the controversial National Health Service introduced by law in Great Britain. There are many contradictions between a co-operative health service and a government health scheme, which it is important to understand. One of the first books to give a straight account of this new venture is "The National Health Service" by Hill and Woodcock. The book simply tells what the National Health Service is, and does not discuss the pros and cons of the situation. But with some sort of a government health scheme on the books of Canada, British experimentation must at least be carefully considered.

Local groups concerned about health services will find both these books of great interest. Neither is very easy reading, but then the whole subject of health services isn't exactly uncomplicated either! But pretty important just the same, particularly for people living in rural districts.

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The Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, will loan these books. The film "The Centre" on the work of the Peckham Health Centre is also available; as well as the National Film Board's "Rural Health" on Manitoba's health units.

If your district is planning or thinking about a co-operative health service, here are some good books and films to help line up all the people behind a constructive project.

## Don't Over-graze Woods

One of the best ways to increase the income from woodlots or timberland is to stop the practice of over-grazing.





## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### Citizens Of The Land

by Vera J. Reed

The word "Citizen" seems to speak of the city, rather than the country. Yet one of the urgent needs is to realize that those who live in the country are equally citizens of our country with those who live in the urban centres.

Perhaps it may be well for us to recall that "City" and "Country" were not always so clearly marked off from each other as they are to-day. To be a citizen in the old Greek days, from which our word comes, did not mean that one knew little about rural life. It had to do with having the right to take part in the democratic institutions of the Greek city-state. It is conceivable that many of these early Greek fathers, who debated what was best for their country and who helped to shape its policies had to milk their cows (or their goats) before they attended the forum meetings. There are still those in the oldest of our Canadian cities who remember when country and city were not so distinguishable. Old timers in the city of Quebec will tell you how the cows of the Ursulines were driven daily to and from the convent stables to pasture a few blocks outside the city gates. Both the convent and the "pasture" are in the very heart of the city to-day. Montrealers will tell you how good churchmen objected to building Christ Church Cathedral so far out in the country, or how cows grazed around McGill Campus. Both of these institutions seem far removed from the country to-day. Fifty years ago the posh city man may have grumbled about his carriage being held up by a procession of cows going to be milked; to-day he can grumble when his car is detained by street cars or more motor cars.

The point is that we must never be fooled into thinking that citizen ever meant just belonging to a city in the sense that we use the word to-day. A real city-man, citizen, understood until quite recently that milk comes from cows, not bottles, and that agriculture was the foundation of industry and commerce. No one would really be a citizen who did not have such understanding.

#### FACTS, FINGERS, FUN!

1950 edition

May 29 to June 2, at Macdonald College.

Short course in Leadership Training will be held again on the above dates. Get your applications in early.

#### A.C.W.W.

To cultivate international understanding and friendship, to create appreciation of talents and achievements of people in all countries; to study their varied contributions to culture and to the beauty and wealth of One World.

To maintain the highest ideals of home life; to share growing knowledge of home-making at its best; to place service above comfort; to let loyalty to high purpose silence discordant "notes"; to be discouraged never; to let international neighbourliness supplant hatreds. To so guide children that their minds may be clear, their spirits happy, their characters generous, and their goodwill so genuine that Peace on Earth for which the people yearn, will come to pass!

To pledge allegiance to righteousness in relations between countries, and to help build a better civilization, through fidelity to the United Nations, with abiding faith in its promise of more abundant life for all peoples.

"Countrywoman"—October, 1949.

We rural folks need to be convinced that we are really citizens and that we do count. We are moving in that direction however. If we ever had an "inferiority complex" we are losing it. We don't get annoyed by the air of superiority or condescension of the city people. We have learned to feel sorry for their ignorance and to smile pleasantly at their limitations. We have learned that by organization our collective voice can make a difference in the affairs of state.

During the past twenty-five years farm organization and rural groups have increased beyond all dreams of their founders. No wise politician will ignore the decision of rural groups. He may of course have pressure brought upon him by city groups to support measures that do not work for the best interests of we people on the land. But that does not mean that he is unaware of the tension. Rural organization has shown him that there is a country view-point. Such a view-point must be weighed in determining what is best for the country as a whole. Now and then when farm people have really been aroused, governments have resisted city-pressure to enact legislation which gives our basic industry half a chance.

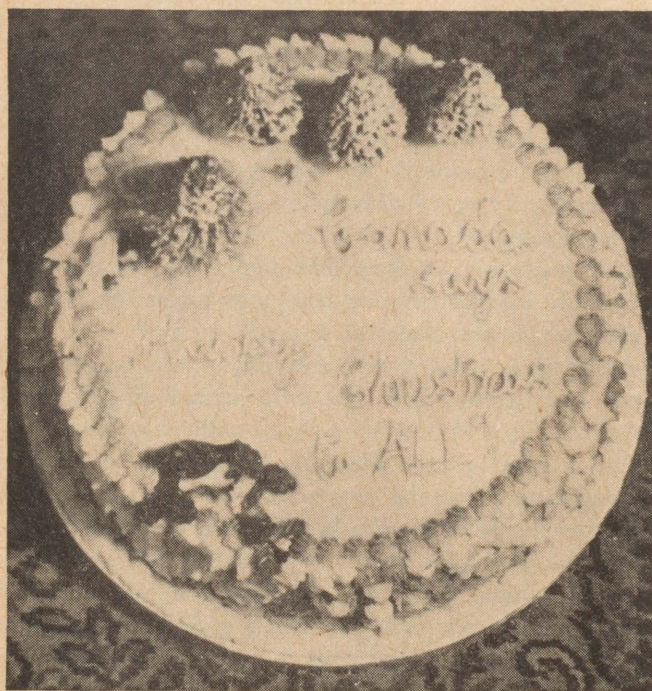


We must watch that our partial successes do not blind us to what is still to be done. What has been accomplished has been done because a few rural people took time to attend meetings and formulate resolutions and had the courage to "stick out their necks". But if we are to have true democracy the silent must become articulate. Every effort to make ourselves informed about situations in our country and in our world is a step in the right direction.

What are we doing to-day to help our country and our world, is the question that every W.I. Branch must seriously consider. During the war we made a contribution towards the supreme effort. The individual effort may have been small, it may have simply been some comforts for the boys overseas, some backing to the Red Cross or the war savings campaign. On the other hand it may have been much — like the giving of a son or daughter or husband. Whatever it was, we felt we were making a contribution towards a great cause. What are we now doing about the drift towards world suicide, about the Hydrogen bomb, about the rise of unemployment, about the irresponsible self-seeking which binds us to the real cause of national and international troubles?

We can make a real contribution towards the solution of such trouble, if we take an active and intelligent part in the problems of peace as we did in the problem of winning the war. To win the war it was necessary to have more than Generals; to win the peace it is necessary to have more than Diplomats, and much more than commentators.

Let the citizens of the land speak up.



North Hatley W.I. sends this picture, which came with this message from their English friends. "A Christmas cake made from ingredients kindly sent by our Canadian link, and much enjoyed by Warnham W.I., England."

## The Month With The W.I.

Although this report covers February, it will be spring when you read it. Don't forget. Take out the cameras and let us have all the pictures possible. (Prints, not negatives).

**Argenteuil:** The County President, Mrs. G. Leggett, attended four branch meetings, giving a splendid report of the Semi-Annual Board meeting. Arundel enjoyed a social evening, with games, contests and refreshments, convened by the Executive. Brownsburg held a party for members' children and grandchildren, and sent a gift to a sick person. Frontier held a Grandmother's Day and five ladies in that category took part. Fruit was sent to three members who were ill, and a clothing parcel dispatched overseas. Jerusalem-Bethany had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Jacobsen describe the customs and people of Denmark; while at Lachute, Mr. W. M. Cottingham, M.L.A., addressed the members on the subject "What do you consider your responsibility as a citizen to be?" Morin Heights held a sale of home cooking, and arranged for the school children to see a most enjoyable film. Pioneer held a quilting "Bee", the quilt having been donated by a member. Flowers were sent to a bereaved family. Current Events were featured at the Upper Lachute & East End branch, and Valentines exchanged.

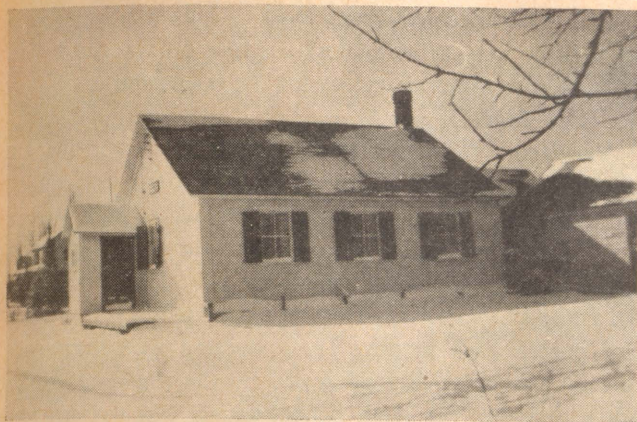
**Beauharnois:** The Nitro members enjoyed an excellent talk on "Soil Conditioning" by Mr. Bruce Clarke. This W.I. branch is now a going concern, and as proof of their usefulness in the community they were asked to serve 130 children at a supper given by the Youth Club.

**Bonaventure:** Black Cape reports that their convenor of Education prepared an article which was read at the meeting and later used on the broadcast. A cook book is being compiled from members' recipes. Marcil reports an "all member" response to their appeal for clothing to be sent to their Austrian "adoptee". Almost everything was new and all very suitable. A carton containing a complete wardrobe for the boy, plus a pillow and other comforts, was packed and sent. This branch also packed three large parcels of food and one of clothing for an English Institute. In Port Daniel the members heard a brief talk on cancer, and discussed the possibility of obtaining the services of a V.O.N. in the community. Shigawake voted \$5 for the March of Dimes, and packed the regular overseas parcel. Literature on Denmark was distributed for study.

**Brome:** Abercorn featured "Education" at their meeting, with a lively discussion on school work. A "White Elephant" sale was held. Sutton experienced extremely bad weather the night of the meeting which made the attendance small. An interesting paper on Education was read but important matters of business were left until the next meeting.

**Chat-Huntingdon:** Aubrey-Riverfield reports a very jolly meeting with a talk on Denmark, a quiz contest and community singing. \$10 was donated to the Q.W.I. Ser-





The Community Centre; Austin W.I. Hall

vice Fund. At Dundee each convenor presented something of interest and there was a spelling bee. Mrs. A. H. Fraser gave a paper on "Greenland, Denmark's Colony". Franklin Centre held a social evening in the school and netted \$28.50 for branch funds. A baking contest took place and the resulting delicacies were later sold. At Hemmingford a very successful card party produced \$47.21. \$10 was voted to purchase games for play time in grades I and II, at the local school. At Howick, \$10 was voted toward the school lunch programme and a carton of used clothing sent to an outdoor clinic in Montreal. The members enjoyed a practical demonstration on nursing. Huntingdon branch heard an address by Miss Lillian Rankin, R.N., on Public Health Nursing. There was a very large attendance, and \$10 was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. It was decided to buy a gift for a member whose home was destroyed by fire. Ormstown sponsored a party to aid the school cafeteria. Each guest paid an admission and also brought a can of fruit or vegetables for the school "pantry". A substantial sum was raised and the programme of games and dancing much enjoyed.

**Compton:** The Bury branch made a donation to their new Junior W.I. and held a public speaking contest. These busy members are sponsoring the canteen for the monthly Army dances. Cookshire reports a Bridge Marathon to raise funds. Canterbury enjoyed a speaker on World Affairs and held a quiz on Famous Women. Prizes were donated to the schools. East Clifton reported donations to Save the Children and the local cemetery project. Recipes were sent to the A.C.W.W. Sawyerville conducted a 500 Marathon to raise funds and at the meeting the speaker was Dr. Lowrey, who dealt with "Health Needs in the Community and ways in which the W.I. can assist." Scotstown arranged for a Red Cross Home Nursing Course. Classes given by doctors and nurses would be held twice weekly for eight weeks. A parcel from the Calkstock W.I., England, contained a gift hankie for each member.

**Gaspe:** Wakeham reports the local March of Dimes collection was doubled from branch funds. Donations were made to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and Cancer

Society. Fruit was sent to several sick people and \$28 raised by two members to aid branch funds. York contributed \$9.50 to the March of Dimes. Local people who were ill, were visited with gifts of fruit, magazines and other comforts.

**Gatineau:** Aylmer reported donations of \$10 each to the Institute for the Blind, Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance, and \$15 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. The branch made \$125 by catering to the Hunt Club banquet. A gift of 100 books was received from a district resident. Eardley contributed an additional \$25 to the \$100 already given to equip a bed at the county hospital. An "Apron Parade" enlivened the meeting. Kazabazua sent a food box overseas, and at their meeting discussed the need for small cottage hospitals in the district. Wakefield members enjoyed reading a very timely article taken from a magazine, entitled "Wanted — Country Doctors." A collection of old linens was made for the Cancer Society. Wright branch voted \$25 to continue the adoption of a European child for another six months. A quilt was sent to Save the Children and a Valentine cake brought in the sum of \$3.60.

**Jacques Cartier:** Ste. Annes branch celebrated their second birthday with a social evening. Members from Vaudreuil-Dorion were invited to share the festivities and there was a birthday cake with all the fixin's. Mrs. L. Wyse gave a talk on Interior Decoration, and two members who are moving away were presented with gifts.

**Missisquoi:** (The regular County Publicity Convenor, Mrs. Moore, writes glowingly of warm sun and glorious flowers where she is spending the winter in California. Meantime, warm words of praise for Mrs. Bell, ably carrying on among the snows!) Dunham is already making plans for a weaving course to be held next autumn. Mrs. Farnam, county president, ably reported the semi-annual Board meetings. St. Armand enjoyed a visit from two graduate nurses who demonstrated how to make a bed with the patient in it. Stanbridge East had a visit from Mrs. Farnam and heard a talk on Cancer by Dr.



Rupert W.I. goes on a picnic. This was held at Bennard Lake at the cottage of one of the members, Mrs. Cedric Moore. Wright W. I. was a guest at this gathering, which was also attended by the County President, Mrs. H. Ellard.



Draper. A Hobby Show was held Feb. 24. Cowansville held a Whist Party to raise funds and a talk on "The Opportunity for a Technical Education in Quebec," was given by Mrs. Jarvis at their meeting. Fordyce members exchanged pot-holders and the members put on an exhibit of handicrafts and dispatched the monthly food parcel to England.

**Pontiac:** Almost all branches report sending parcels overseas. Fort Coulonge invited "Cold Remedies", as a rollcall. A medicine cabinet was donated to the school. The programme for the Bristol Busy Bees was a skating party with a bean supper afterwards. A donation was made to the March of Dimes. Elmside heard an article on "The Modern School and Good Breeding", and the Home Economics Convenor presented "A New Wall Treatment." Beech Grove held a candy contest along with a sale including a "Surprise Box". Quyon collected cotton for the Cancer Society and Wyman members report the same activity. The latter branch had a number of readings at the meeting and gave prizes in a "True or False" contest. Recipes were sent in for the A.C.W.W. cookbook.

**Quebec:** Valcartier had a good attendance at the meeting to hear Mrs. Hicks' report on the Semi-Annual. Everyone took part in a discussion concerning a hot lunch programme in the Intermediate School. Hospital visits were made and the food parcel sent overseas.

**Richmond:** Cleveland reports that the highlight of their meeting was a contest and quiz of health questions. Prizes were given. At Dennison's Mills, Mrs. J. Mastine and Mrs. T. Demers were made honorary presidents of the branch. Miss Marion Fletcher, the local school nurse gave the Gore members a most interesting address on Home Nursing; and Melbourne Ridge had a paper on Citizenship. Cottons and linens were collected by this branch and sent to the Cancer Society. Richmond Hill sent \$10 to the March of Dimes and rendered assistance to a family who had lost their home by fire. Shipton reports holding a remunerative food and fancywork sale, with tea. Spooner Pond had a home nursing demonstration by a registered nurse, and held a card party to raise funds. Spooner Pond Juniors made a crib quilt as a money-making project.

**Rouville:** Abbotsford report a large attendance and the meeting dealt with the study of our "new" province. The rollcall was, "Name a Place in Newfoundland", and Miss McLachlan of Montreal gave a most interesting talk on Newfoundland and its people.

**Shefford:** Granby Hill reported that two of their members, Mrs. Ryder and Mrs. Coupland were to broadcast over CJAD, Feb. 15. The County President attended the monthly meeting and there was a large attendance. Seven members have a perfect attendance record for the past year. South Roxton voted donations to the Red Cross and Save the Children Fund. A successful food sale was held and the ladies participated in a Canadian

Industries contest. Warden had a quiz contest, which seem to be very popular, and a paper on Nutrition. \$10 was given to purchase games for the noon hour at Waterloo High School.

**Vaudreuil:** Cavagnal branch made plans for the annual meeting and luncheon. A report on the semi-annual meeting was given by the county president, Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. A. Hodgson won a prize for a rug, the best article submitted in "A something new from something old contest". Vaudreuil-Dorion report sending two overseas parcels each month. Their meeting was given over to a discussion on Education, led by the convenor. Vocational guidance for High School pupils was stressed and many varied opinions were given by the members.

**Stanstead:** Ayer's Cliff planned a lecture with pictures to raise funds for hot lunches at the school. \$5 was donated to the Institute for the Blind and a box of food sent overseas. Beebe gave \$25 for their adopted child and \$75 toward hot lunches for the school. Money was raised from a showing of the picture on Gatti's 11th expedition to Africa and a sale of coffee and hot dogs at some of the local hockey games. Dixville realized \$14 from the sale of a carving set and \$6 from yard goods. A stork shower was given a member and money voted to the March of Dimes. Minton held a sale of remnants from Bruck Silk Mills to aid the treasury and "Exhibit your Hobby" was a feature of their meeting. North Hatley sent \$25 for their adopted child, and voted \$1 per member to Q.W.I. Service Fund. Old cotton was collected for the Cancer Society and arrangements made with Health Unit to examine local School children. A smocking class is being organized by the Home Economics convenor and a Singer Sewing Machine demonstration was held at their meeting. Stanstead North had a dinner meeting with addresses by two speakers, Mrs. Poapst and Miss E. McIntosh, respectively, on "Beautifying the Home; within and without". Way's Mills made and tacked a quilt for an invalid friend and sent her \$5 worth of groceries and other delicacies.



Some of the Rawdon members who braved the cold to attend the class in weaving given by Miss Birch. It was 20° below when this picture was taken.



**Sherbrooke:** Four branches in this county report donations to the Institute for the Blind, Ascot being among the number. They report hearing accounts of the semi-annual and county meetings. Belvidere sent a special parcel overseas to an old couple celebrating their Golden Wedding day. A demonstration was put on by the Home Economics Grade IX pupils from Lennoxville School. Cherry River held a parade of aprons and later sold them to aid the funds. Lennoxville voted their share toward upkeep of a European child and heard reports of semi-annual and county meetings. Milby voted donations to the March of Dimes and the Cancer Fund. Their speaker was Mrs. P. W. Herring whose topic was Health. Orford branch made numerous donations and provided a food parcel for an unfortunate family. Denman College was the subject of a talk.

## OFFICE NEWS

The establishment of Community Centres has ever been a major project of many branches of the Q.W.I. One of the more recent of these to be acquired is that of the Austin W.I. in Brome County, and the picture shows this hall in its attractive winter setting which, to quote from the president's story, "Covers a multitude of sins but we hope to make landscaping the grounds our project for next summer." This building, an abandoned school house, was purchased in 1947 and through many social events money was raised to make the necessary repairs and improvements, which included putting in new sills, repairing the roof, painting inside and out, and wiring for electricity. One of these gatherings was a garden party which turned out to be a huge success, drawing a crowd of 1000 people, among them the Hon. Douglas Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, the latter winning the patchwork quilt donated by their oldest member, Mrs. Sarah Stone. The East Bolton Farm Forum is now co-operating and an annex-kitchen has been added and a piano and 16 m.m. projector purchased. Both groups use this attractive centre for their activities and last fall the young people of the community organized a social club which meets there every Friday night.

"Now that our community centre has been made comfortable", says the president, Mrs. L. G. Taylor, in concluding her story, "we have turned our efforts towards other projects, such as awarding a \$50 scholarship to a pupil entering high school. We have started a permanent fund to continue this work. We have organized a branch of the C.A.C. here with Mrs. Jasper McAuley as its first president, the meetings to be held in the hall. I hope our next project will be a library."

### Recipes for A.C.W.W.

In this country of good cooks it is no wonder there was such a generous response to the appeal for recipes to be sent to the A.C.W.W. The international organization is planning a cook book and every constituent society was

asked to submit material to be used in the three proposed sections; traditional recipes, preservation of food, and household hints. In the first section 20 recipes were required and Mrs. Thomson spent a busy day at the office selecting those felt to be most typical of this province. It was no easy task to choose them but dishes featuring maple products, cheese and apples came high on the list and, of course, pea soup. The other two sections also saw many suggestions submitted with the result the Q.W.I. should be well represented in this international cook book.

### 900 Overseas Parcels in 1949

Approximately 900 parcels of food and clothing were sent overseas by the (at that time) 100 branches of the Q.W.I. during the year 1949, are the figures just compiled at the office. A questionnaire was prepared and sent out to all branches last fall in an effort to get information to assist in revising and checking over the old lists obtained from the Women's Voluntary Services. There are still a few more branches to hear from before this task can be completed but it has been found that many of these first elderly recipients have passed on. The work is being steadily maintained, however, by contacts made through this neighbourly project and many W.I. groups in Great Britain have been added to the list. The influx of war-brides into the communities has also served to bring closer ties and a deeper understanding of the needs. Many of these more intimate exchanges are not entered in reports so the above number does not give the complete picture of this "sharing" which is so gratefully acknowledged by the recipients. Collection depots of the United Emergency Fund for Britain were closed in March until further notice, but "Canaid" parcels may continue to be ordered through U.E.F.B. as usual.

### Award of Merit

Q.W.I. members will be interested in the following item which appeared in the last issue of "Home and Country," the publication of the Ontario W.I. "The following letter has been received by Mrs. E. E. Morton, F.W.I.C. President: "I am sending you herewith an announcement of Award of Merit granted by the American Association for State and Local History. There will reach you shortly a nicely engraved certificate which I think the Institutes will be very pleased to have. Congratulations on winning the award! Signed: Albert B. Corey, Chairman, Committee on Awards." The above was awarded for sponsoring the writing of the Tweedsmuir Histories: the histories from earliest times to the present of the localities of the many branches of the Institute in the Dominion; for holding provincial and national competitions at which these histories are judged; and for the encouragement in this matter of interest in local history and of the preservation of local records, letters, pictures and accounts both of the early settlement by the pioneers and more recent events of local historical significance."





## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### Rev. Cyril Adair Passes



News of the sudden death of the Rev. Cyril H. Adair, which occurred at his home in Hamilton, Ont., on March 14th, shocked every member of the Ste. Annes community, the more so since he had been present two weeks earlier for the funeral of the late Mr. Irvine and had, at that time, appeared to be in per-

fect health. The deepest sympathy is extended to his widow, and to his surviving brother and sister.

Mr. Adair was the minister of the Union Church in Ste. Annes, and lecturer in Religious Education at Macdonald College, from 1925 until 1945, and during that time made a host of friends, to every one of whom the news of his passing brought a sense of deep personal loss. The impact of his personality on the hundreds of students of the School for Teachers whom he taught, is at this moment bearing fruit in towns and cities throughout the province, wherever these graduates are living; and many other hundreds of students, who attended the services in his church during their college years, are the better for having known him.

He was born in Toronto, and came to Montreal in 1905. He attended Stanstead College and the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal, received his B.A. degree from McGill University and his B.D. degree at Queen's Theological College in Kingston. He was ordained in 1920 and came to Ste. Annes five years later, having previously been assistant minister of St. James Church, and minister of the old East End Methodist Church in Montreal.

He left Ste. Annes in 1945 to take the post of general secretary of the United Church of Canada Pension Fund

Campaign, and on the successful completion of the campaign in 1947, accepted a call to become minister of Pilgrim Church in Hamilton, Ont. During his ministry in Ste. Annes he acted as chairman of the Montreal United Church Presbytery for a year, and was president of the St. James Literary Society in 1941.

Mr. Adair's life was not a long one. He was not yet sixty when he died. But his was a good life — a life of service to others. He was a most unselfish man, asking so little for himself and giving so much to others. He was a most understanding man, always ready to listen, to advise, to encourage. His sincere love of people, coupled with his delightful sense of humour, made him a popular and a beloved person wherever he happened to be. Literally everyone was his friend. He was not a brilliant orator, yet from the pulpit he almost unconsciously radiated faith and hope and the deep conviction — "I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs."

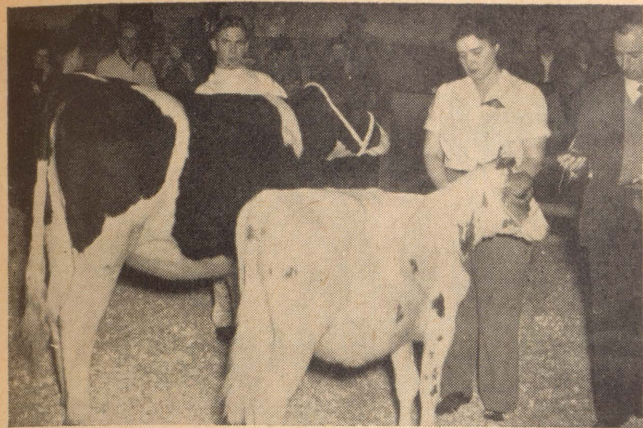
His was a short life, but a very complete one, and the many friends who loved him so deeply feel that these words of the Master truly apply to Cyril Adair — "Well done, good and faithful servant — enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

### Goodbye To The Dips

Press day for this issue corresponds with the last examination for Diploma Course students: a month from now only the Homemakers and School for Teachers students will still be here; they don't finish until early in June. The departure of the Diploma boys is a sure sign that the session is drawing to its close.

It was a good year for the Diploma classes. They seem to have had a good winter; managed to keep out of any serious scrapes, took part in many activities, and learned quite a bit about farming. One of their more spectacular activities was the renting of an aeroplane which, piloted by one of their classmates, flew over the buildings dropping handbills boosting their entry for Ice Queen. And the whole class worked strenuously making preparations for the Ice Carnival.





Champion showman Gerald Duncan and Reserve Champion Dorothy Porter in the judging ring at the Macdonald Royal.

They organized and ran the "Monte Carlo" night, putting up a midway-type of show in the gym to raise money for the Community Chest drive. Although they didn't make as much money as they had hoped, this was not due to any lack of preparations on their part, but due in great measure to a counter-attraction which was booked into the Assembly Hall on the same evening.

In the more serious type of activity, both first and second year classes shone at the Macdonald Royal. The first year class rolled up the largest number of points in the livestock show, with the second year class trailing them by only a few points. Gerald Duncan was the champion Holstein showman, going on to be grand champion showman of the Royal. Murray Warnica was champion beef showman, and George Irving was reserve

champion poultry judge. These were all first year students. Second year students Jack Henstridge and Ken McDermid were champion showmen in sheep and in swine respectively.

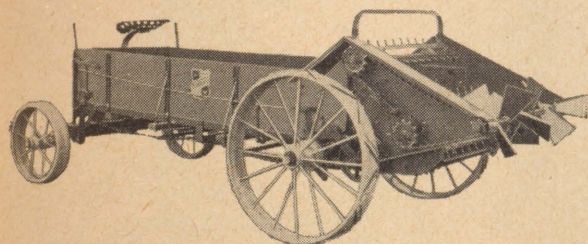
To the boys who are graduating this year we wish the best of luck in their chosen profession, and look forward to welcoming the first year boys when they come back next fall.



Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs, the widely-read French language farm publication, offers each year, a scholarship in the Diploma Course to assist some deserving farm boy to attend Macdonald College. Holder of the scholarship this session is Erwin Hayes of Shawville, Que. Our photo was taken last month at the Macdonald Royal, where Hayes took part in the livestock show. With him in the picture is Mr. Cossette, Editor of Le Bulletin, who sent us the photo.

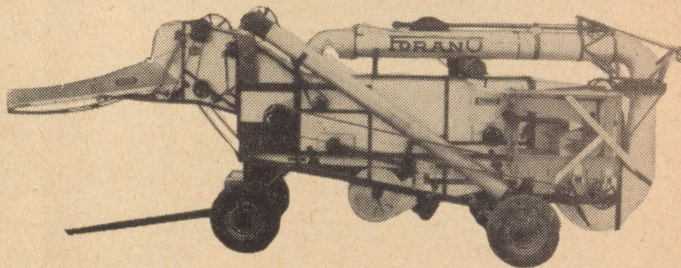
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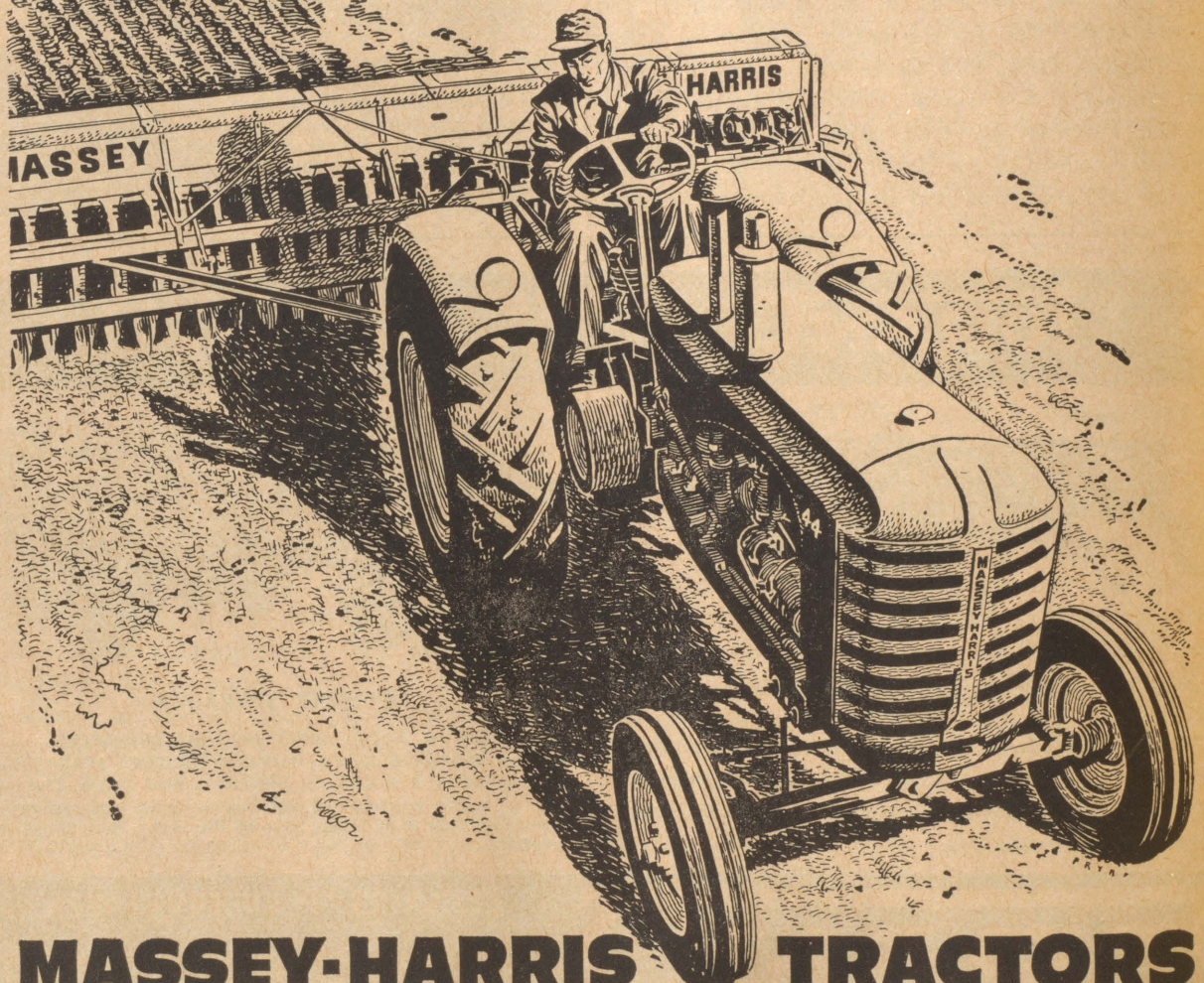
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